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RECREATION IN THE CITY OF EDMONTON

A SURVEY OF  
INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES AND  
OPPORTUNITIES

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DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH  
RESEARCH DIVISION

CHAPTERS VII - X

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CHAPTER VII

CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Respondents were shown a list of twenty activities and asked to indicate the average number of hours per month they spent at each in both summer and winter. The list included a wide range of activities -- from purely spectator activities such as going to movies, to "sociable" activities such as visiting or going to a hotel to drink beer, to more active pastimes such as performing with a musical group or taking part in some sports activity. From these data information was obtained regarding -

- (1) the total number of activities mentioned
- (2) which specific activities were engaged in
- (3) the relative amount of time spent by each respondent in different kinds of activities
- (4) whether these activities were done alone, with family or with friends

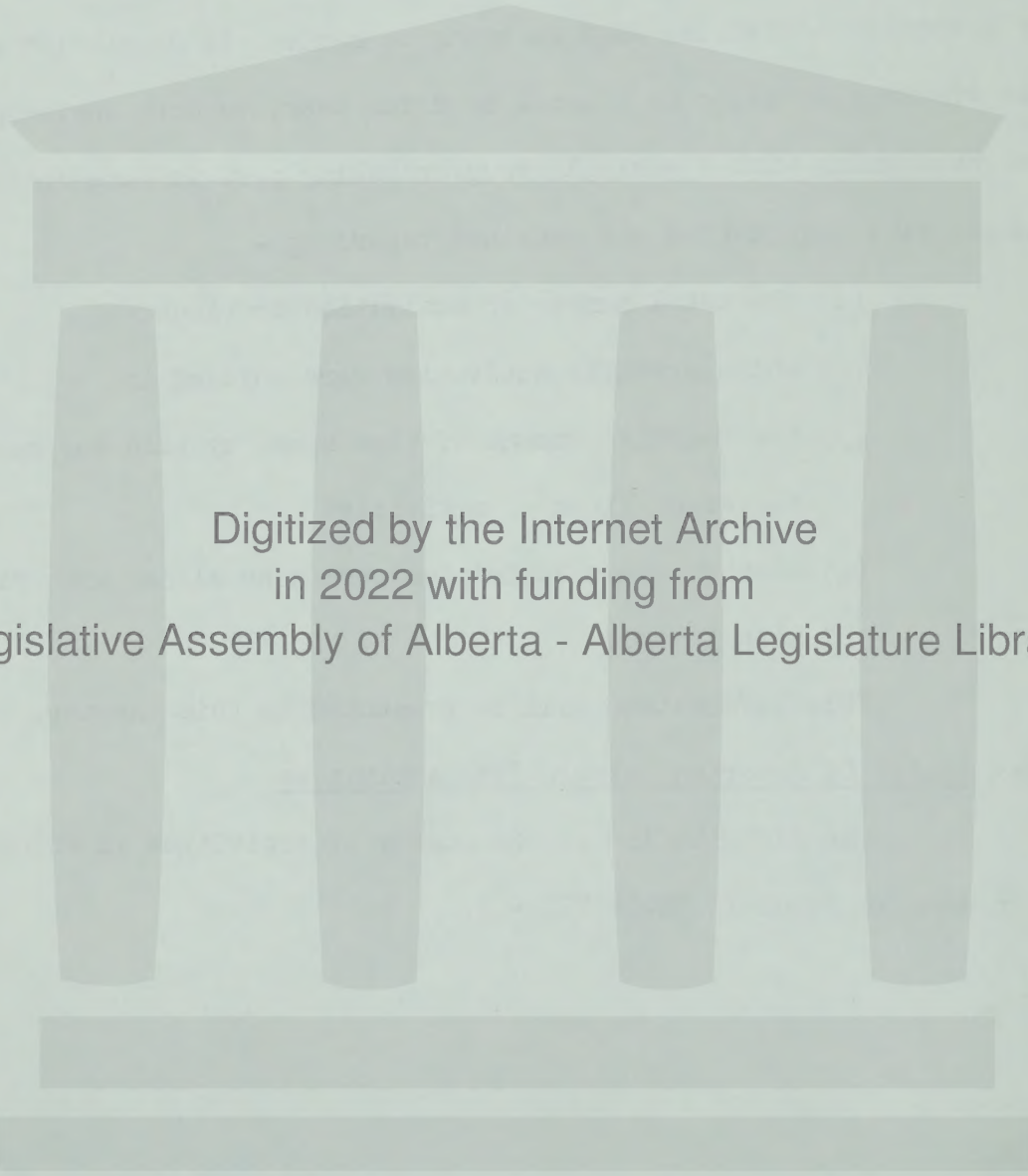
This information will be presented in this chapter.

A. Total Number Of Reported Leisure Time Activities

The distribution of the number of activities in which respondents engaged is found in Table VII - 1.







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Table VII - 1

The Number Of Leisure Activities Engaged In

In Summer Or In Winter

<u>Number Of Activities</u>	<u>Number Of Respondents</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	2	.3
1 - 3	31	4.3
4 - 6	173	24.1
7 - 9	276	38.5
10 - 12	187	26.1
13 - 15	43	6.0
16 - 18	5	.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	717	100.0

From this table it can be seen that 88.7% engaged in between 4 - 12 activities. The modal interval was 7 - 9 activities representing 38.5% of the respondents. The distribution conforms to the typical bell-shaped curve. Only 5% reported 3 or fewer activities and about 7% reported more than 12 activities. This was almost identical to the distribution found among residents of the Crowsnest Pass. The number of activities reported by respondents was significantly associated with all of the independent variables, with the exception of sex.





There was a significant inverse relationship between age of respondent and number of activities: See Table VII - 2.

Table VII - 2

Number Of Leisure Activities By Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>0 - 6</u>		<u>7 - 9</u>		<u>10 - 18</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
18 - 25 years	14	12.5	44	39.3	54	48.2	112
26 - 40 years	60	20.3	121	41.0	114	38.6	295
41 - 50 years	42	27.3	61	39.6	51	33.1	154
51 years and over	89	58.2	50	32.7	14	9.2	153
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	205	28.7	276	38.7	233	32.6	714

(P < .001)

Among the youngest group, only 12.5% listed six or fewer activities, while over half of those over 50 years of age reported six or fewer activities. On the other hand, about half of the youngest group listed from 10 - 18 activities, but only 9.2% (14) of those over 50 listed this many.

Marital status was significantly related to number of activities in that married and single respondents tended to list more activities than did widowed, divorced and separated respondents. While 25.3% of the married respondents listed from 0 - 6 activities, over half, (60.6%) of those widowed, divorced or separated listed this many. Thirty-five per cent of those married listed from 10 - 18 activities, as compared with only 7.6% of those widowed, divorced or separated. This is shown in Table VII - 3.





Table VII - 3

Number Of Leisure Activities By Marital Status

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Number Of Activities</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 6</u>		<u>7 - 9</u>		<u>10 - 18</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	153	25.3	238	39.3	214	35.4	605
Single	13	28.3	17	37.0	16	34.8	46
Widowed, Divorced, Separated	40	60.6	21	31.8	5	7.6	66
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	206	28.7	276	38.5	235	32.8	717

(P < .001)

There was a distinct relationship between number of leisure activities reported and ethnicity. Those born in the United States and Great Britain reported fewer activities than did those from Canada or other countries. Whereas 36.5% of Canadian-born respondents reported between 10 and 18 activities, only 17.7% of the U.S. and British-born, and 28.0% of those from other countries reported the same number of activities. This is shown in Table VII - 4.





Table VII - 4

Number Of Leisure Activities By Ethnicity

	<u>Number Of Activities</u>						
<u>Where Respondent Was Born</u>	<u>0 - 6</u>		<u>7 - 9</u>		<u>10 - 18</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	134	25.6	199	38.0	191	36.5	524
U.S. & Great Britain	33	41.8	32	40.5	14	17.7	79
Austria, Germany, Slavic, Scandinavian, Central Europe	35	32.7	42	39.3	30	28.0	107
TOTAL	202	28.5	273	28.5	235	33.1	710

(P < .004)

Generation was positively related to number of leisure activities as is shown in Table VII - 5. Third generation respondents had the highest proportion (39.8%) reporting from 10 to 18 activities.

Table VII - 5

Number Of Leisure Activities By Generation

	<u>Number Of Activities</u>						
<u>Generation</u>	<u>0 - 6</u>		<u>7 - 9</u>		<u>10 - 18</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1st	64	36.6	69	39.4	42	24.0	175
2nd	66	27.0	100	41.0	78	32.0	244
3rd	71	25.9	94	34.3	109	39.8	274
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	201	29.0	263	38.0	229	33.0	693

(P < .006)





The three indices of socio-economic status (education, occupation and income) were all directly related with the number of activities reported.

The relationship with education is shown in Table VII - 6.

Table VII - 6

Number Of Leisure Activities By Education

	<u>Number Of Leisure Activities</u>						
<u>Education</u>	<u>0 - 6</u>		<u>7 - 9</u>		<u>10 - 18</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0 - 9	107	46.9	79	34.6	42	18.4	228
Grades 10 - 11	51	24.5	87	41.8	70	33.7	208
Grade 12	28	15.6	74	41.1	78	43.3	180
University	17	17.9	34	35.8	44	46.3	95
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	203	28.6	274	38.5	234	32.9	711

(P < .001)

Approximately one-half of the respondents with Grade 9 education or less reported six or less activities, while only 17.9% of those with some university listed this few. On the other hand, only 18.4% of those with Grade 9 or less listed from 10 - 18 activities, while almost half of those with some university (46.3%) reported that many.



Table VII - 7 gives the relationship between occupation and number of leisure activities reported.

Table VII - 7

Number Of Leisure Activities By Occupation

	<u>Number Of Leisure Activities</u>						
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>0 - 6</u>		<u>7 - 9</u>		<u>10 - 18</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	13	12.3	45	42.5	48	45.3	106
Hollingshead 4	28	23.1	48	39.7	45	37.2	121
Hollingshead 5 - 7	42	30.2	62	44.6	35	25.2	139
Housewives	85	29.4	108	37.4	96	33.2	289
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	168	25.6	263	40.2	224	34.2	655

(P < .004)

Only 12.3% (13) in Hollingshead 1 - 3 reported 6 or fewer activities whereas 30.2% in Hollingshead 5 - 7 did so. Conversely, 45.3% (48) of those in Hollingshead 1 - 3 reported 10 - 18 activities compared to 25.2% (35) of those in Hollingshead 5 - 7.





Table VII - 8 gives the data for the relationship between income and number of reported leisure activities.

Table VII - 8

Number Of Leisure Activities By Income

	<u>Number Of Leisure Activities</u>						
<u>Income</u>	<u>0 - 6</u>		<u>7 - 9</u>		<u>10 - 18</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
0 - \$2,999	37	62.7	10	16.9	12	20.3	59
\$3,000 - \$5,499	52	29.4	78	44.1	47	26.6	177
\$5,500 - \$7,999	34	19.1	82	46.1	62	34.8	178
\$8,000 or more	27	15.6	64	37.0	82	47.4	173
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TOTAL	150	25.6	234	39.9	203	34.6	587

(P < .0001)

There is a considerable difference in the proportions mentioning 10 to 18 activities between the lowest and the highest income brackets (20.3% vs. 47.4% respectively). The difference in the proportions mentioning fewer than 6 activities is even greater between the low and high income brackets (62.7% vs. 15.6% respectively).





Areas of Edmonton was significantly associated with the total number of leisure activities reported by Edmonton respondents. Table VII - 9 presents this relationship.

Table VII - 9

Number Of Leisure Activities By Recreation Areas of Edmonton \*\*

<u>Areas</u>	<u>0 - 6</u>		<u>7 - 9</u>		<u>10 - 18</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1	22	32.4	30	44.1	16	23.5	68
2	23	30.3	34	44.7	19	25.0	76
3, 4 *	21	20.0	42	40.0	42	40.0	105
5	11	21.6	16	31.4	24	47.1	51
6	38	52.8	19	26.4	15	20.8	72
7	24	34.8	25	36.2	20	29.0	69
8	14	15.4	40	44.0	37	40.7	91
9	24	38.1	21	33.3	18	28.6	63
10, 11 *	25	24.5	40	39.2	37	36.3	102
TOTAL	202	29.0	267	38.3	228	32.7	697

(P < .001)

\* Recreation Areas 3 and 4, as well as 10 and 11, have been combined in order to facilitate statistical analysis.

\*\* See Edmonton Recreation Area Map in Chapter I



Areas 3 - 4, 5, 8, and 10 - 11 represented the highest proportion of respondents reporting between 10 and 18 leisure activities. In contrast Areas 6 and 9 had the lowest representation of leisure activities.

In summary, all independent variables except sex were significantly related to the number of activities reported. Those respondents listing few activities tended to be older, widowed, divorced or separated, born in Great Britain or the United States, first generation Canadians, of low socio-economic status and living in one of the city recreation areas: 6 and 9.

#### B. Proportion Of Respondent's Time Spent In Specific Activities

Each respondent was asked how much time he spent in summer and winter on each of 20 leisure activities. Space was also provided for the respondent to add any activity not included in the list. The information obtained was coded so as to indicate whether the activity was most, medial, or least \* time consuming for the respondent.

In the following section, we shall analyze the differential popularity of the various activities separately for summer and winter.

#### 1. Popularity Of Specific Leisure Time Activities

Activities in the following table are listed in descending order according to the frequency with which respondents reported spending any time in these activities in either winter or summer.

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\* If a respondent listed only one activity, it was considered "medially" time consuming. If a respondent listed six or fewer activities, they were divided evenly between "most" and "least" time consuming.





Table VII - 10

Popularity Of Specific Leisure Time Activities

<u>Activity</u>	Number Of Respondents Mentioning The Activity*	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1. Attend movies, or watch T.V.	680	94.8
2. Visit or hang around with friends	570	79.5
3. Read books or magazines	551	76.9
4. Home improvement, gardening, etc.	478	66.7
5. Go for pleasure drives	456	63.6
6. Listen to records	372	51.9
7. Play with children	353	49.2
8. Card games, bridge, poker	326	45.5
9. Church activities (including service)	318	44.4
10. Sewing or knitting	279	38.9
11. Individual athletics (swim, ski)	263	36.7
12. Drink beer in bar or lounge	210	29.3
13. Attend sporting events	185	25.8
14. Go to a dance	175	24.4
15. Attend cultural activities (plays, concerts, etc.)	138	19.2
16. Group athletics (volleyball, curling)	137	19.1
17. Clubs and associations (Legion, Kinsmen, Masons)	129	18.0
18. Continuing education (evening courses)	88	12.3
19. Participates in cultural activities (arts & crafts, music, drama)	85	11.9
20. Community service (youth leadership, civic groups)	79	11.0

\* all respondents mentioned more than one activity





(a) Time Consumed By Activities - Winter

The relative amounts of time consumed by each of the 20 activities listed is given in Table VII - 11.

Table VII - 11

Specific Activities As "Most", "Medial", Or "Least"

Time Consuming In The Winter

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Watch T.V. & movies *	529	73.8	91	12.7	58	8.1	678	94.6
Read	330	46.0	102	14.2	118	16.5	550	76.7
Play with children	265	37.0	43	6.0	41	5.7	349	48.7
Visit	227	31.7	161	22.5	177	24.7	565	78.9
Listen to records	97	13.5	95	13.3	179	25.0	371	51.8
Home improvements	94	13.0	43	6.0	20	2.8	157	21.9
Sewing or knitting	93	13.0	69	9.6	116	16.2	278	38.8
Play cards	49	6.8	94	13.1	182	14.1	325	45.3
Individual athletics	48	6.7	55	7.7	79	11.0	182	25.4
Continuing education	45	6.3	32	4.5	9	1.3	86	12.1
Pleasure driving	44	6.1	111	15.5	176	24.6	331	46.2
Church activities	28	3.9	60	8.4	229	31.9	317	44.2
Group athletics	27	3.8	58	8.1	39	5.4	124	17.3
Participate - cultural act.	26	3.6	23	3.2	35	4.9	84	11.7
Attend sporting events	25	3.5	52	7.3	73	10.2	150	21.0
Drink beer in a bar	19	2.7	46	6.4	139	19.4	204	28.5
Club activities	17	2.4	25	3.5	86	12.0	128	17.9
Community service	10	1.4	19	2.7	43	6.0	72	10.1
Go to a dance	3	0.4	45	6.3	122	17.0	170	23.7
Attend cultural activities	1	0.1	19	2.7	115	16.0	135	18.8

\* In descending order of the proportion listing each activity as one of their most time consuming activities in the winter.



The data in Table VII - 11 show that watching television or movies was mentioned as a leisure activity by 94.6% of the 717 Edmonton respondents. Over 70% of the respondents said that television and movies was one of their most time consuming activities in winter. Visiting was the second most popular activity being mentioned by 78.9% of the sample, however, only 31.7% of the sample said it was a most time consuming activity. The third most popular activity, reading, was mentioned by 76.7% of the sample with 46.0% saying it was one of their most time consuming activities. Listening to records was mentioned by just over half of the sample (51.8%) but only 13.5% mentioned it as a most time consuming activity. All the other activities were mentioned by less than half of the total sample.

An analysis of time consumption by individual activities follows, beginning with the "most" time consuming activities.

(i) Watching Movies And Television In Winter

Of the total sample, 94.6% watched movies and television: 73.8% said it was most time consuming, 12.7% said it was medially time consuming and 8.1% said it was least time consuming of the activities in which they engaged.





Time consumed watching movies and television was significantly related to marital status and education but not to sex, age, ethnicity, generation, occupation, income or areas of Edmonton. \*

There was little difference between those married and those not married reporting movies and television as one of their most time consuming activities (78.3% vs. 76.5% respectively). However, more married people placed this activity in the medial position (14.5% or 82 of the married as against 9.2% or 9 of those not married) and fewer married people placed it among the least time consuming activities (7.6% or 44 as against 14.3% or 14 of the unmarried).

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\* The percentages used in the cross-tabulation of specific activities with the independent variables are relative to the number of respondents mentioning the activity rather than to the total number of respondents in the sample.



Table VII - 12 shows that people with higher levels of education are less likely to include movies and television among their most time consuming activities than are people with lower levels of education.

Table VII - 12

Movie And Television Watching As A Time

Consuming Activity By Education

Degree Of Time Consumption

<u>Education</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 1 - 9	173	82.0	24	11.4	14	6.6	211
Grades 10 - 11	160	81.6	26	13.3	10	5.1	196
Grade 12	129	73.3	25	14.2	22	12.5	176
University	62	69.7	15	16.9	12	13.5	89
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	524	78.0	90	13.4	58	8.6	672

(P < .05)

As seen in Table VII - 12, 82% of those in the lowest educational category reported movie and television watching as one of their most time consuming leisure activities, while only 69.7% of those with some university education did so.

Respondents were asked how many hours per week they spent, on the average, watching television. There was no distinction made between winter and summer viewing in this instance. Three-quarters of the respondents reported watching television at least four hours per week. See Table VII - 13.





Table VII - 13

Average Time Spent Watching Television \*

<u>Hours Per Week</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None, or no answer	91	12.70
Less than 4	97	13.53
4 - 10	235	32.78
11 - 20	177	24.69
21 - 30	71	9.90
31 - 40	20	2.79
41 - 50	8	1.12
51 or more	18	2.51
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	717	100.0

\* There was no distinction made in this case between the number of hours spent in winter and in summer.

The amount of time spent in watching television in summer and in winter was not found to be significantly related to any of the independent variables.

In summary, watching television in winter was most frequently mentioned among the activities at which respondents spent the most time. Marital status made little difference except that married respondents were more likely to place movie and television watching in a medial position and those not married were more likely to put it among their most time consuming activities. Education was found to be negatively related to movie and television watching as a most time consuming activity. When respondents were asked how many hours per week they watch television on the average all year around, it was found that three-fourths of the sample watched at least four hours per week, while one-third reported watching between 4 - 10 hours each week.



(ii) Reading

Reading was the third most frequently mentioned leisure activity, after movies and television and visiting. Of the total sample, 46.0% (330) reported reading to be one of their most time consuming leisure activities in winter; 14.2% (102) included reading as medially time consuming; 16.5% (118) gave reading as one of their least time consuming activities in winter.

The only independent variables which were significantly related to reading as a time consuming activity were education, and areas of Edmonton.

Table VII - 14 shows a direct relationship between reading and education.

Table VII - 14

Reading As A Time Consuming Activity

By Education

	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						
<u>Education</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0 - 9	92	57.5	21	13.1	47	29.4	160
Grades 10 - 11	84	53.2	38	24.1	36	22.8	158
Grade 12	93	63.3	28	19.0	26	17.7	147
University	58	70.7	15	18.3	9	18.3	82
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	327	59.8	102	18.6	118	21.6	547

(P < .001)





Thus, 57.5% of those with the least education listed reading as one of their most time consuming activities, while 70.7% of those with some university education did the same. Conversely, 29.4% of those with Grade 9 or less listed reading as one of their least time consuming activities, but only 11% of those with some university did the same.

Table VII - 15 presents the relationship between reading and areas of Edmonton.

Table VII - 15

Reading As A Time Consuming Winter Activity By Areas Of Edmonton

<u>Areas</u>	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1	26	57.8	7	15.6	12	26.7	45
2	33	55.9	15	25.4	11	18.6	59
3 - 4	49	55.7	21	23.9	18	20.5	88
5	19	41.3	15	32.6	12	26.1	46
6	30	53.6	6	10.7	20	35.7	56
7	29	55.8	6	11.5	17	32.7	52
8	48	69.6	12	17.4	9	13.0	69
9	27	69.2	6	15.4	6	15.4	39
10 - 11	55	67.9	14	17.3	12	14.8	81
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	316	59.1	102	19.1	117	21.9	535

(P < .02)



Areas 8, 9 and 10 - 11 most often reported that reading was the most time consuming leisure activity (69.6%, 69.2% and 67.9% respectively). Areas 6 and 7 most frequently indicated that reading was the least time consuming of their leisure activities (35.7% and 32.7%). It is interesting to note that the North Saskatchewan river separates those areas which reported reading as most time consuming from those which did not - Areas 8, 9, 10 - 11 being on the south side.

Respondents were also asked how many hours per week they spent reading, on the average, in summer and in winter. As is shown in Table VII - 16, about three-quarters of the respondents reported reading from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 hours per week in both summer and winter.

Table VII - 16

Average Time Spent Reading In Winter And In Summer

<u>Hours Per Week</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
No answer	26	3.63	30	4.18
1/2 hour or less	31	4.33	38	5.30
Over 1/2 hour - 4 hours	296	41.28	313	43.65
4 1/2 - 8 hours	262	36.54	248	34.59
8 1/2 - 12 hours	48	6.69	46	6.42
Over 12 hours	54	7.53	42	5.86
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TOTAL	717	100.00	717	100.00





The number of hours spent reading was significantly related to age, generation and education. Time spent was not related to sex, marital status, ethnicity, occupation, income or areas of Edmonton.

Age was consistently, directly related to time spent reading, as shown in Table VII - 17. While 51% of those 26 years of age and under reported 4 hours or less reading per week, only 30.5% of those 65 years of age and over did the same. Only 5.7% of the youngest group reported reading over eight hours per week, while 30.5% of those 65 and over read at least eight hours per week.

Table VII - 17

Average Time Spent Reading In Winter By Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>4 Hours Or Less</u>		<u>Over 4</u>		<u>Over 8</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
18 - 25 years	54	51.0	46	43.4	6	5.7	106
26 - 40 years	149	51.6	107	37.0	33	11.4	289
41 - 64 years	105	44.5	87	36.9	44	18.6	236
65 years and over	18	30.5	23	39.0	18	30.5	59
TOTAL	326	47.3	263	38.1	101	14.6	690

(P < .001)



There is a significant curvilinear relationship between generation and time spent reading, as shown in Table VII - 18. First generation respondents had a high proportion reading 4 hours or less per week, while they also had the largest proportion reading over 8 hours per week.

Table VII - 18

Average Time Spent Reading In Winter By Generation

	<u>Hours Per Week Spent Reading</u>						
<u>Generation</u>	<u>4 Or Less</u>		<u>Over 4</u>		<u>Over 8</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1st	82	49.4	54	32.5	30	18.1	166
2nd	114	48.5	84	35.7	37	15.7	235
3rd	74	40.3	88	47.8	22	12.0	184
4th or more	43	50.0	33	38.4	10	11.6	86
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	313	46.7	259	38.6	99	14.8	671

(P < .05)

As Table VII - 18 shows, half of those who are fourth generation Canadians or more read 4 hours or less a week, while almost half (47.8%) of the third generation Canadians read between 4 - 8 hours per week.

Education was significantly related to time spent reading (P < .02). It is interesting that those subjects having Grade 6 or less reported the highest percentage (26.7% or 8) reading over eight hours per week on the average. Respondents having finished Grades 7, 8, and 9 reported the next highest proportion reading over eight hours per week (15.1% or 27) while of those with some university education, only 12.8% (12) reported the same level of reading.





Over half of those with college education (52.1% or 49) reported reading from 1/2 to 4 hours per week, while only 36.7% (11) of those with Grade 6 or less reported reading this little. It was noted earlier that better-educated respondents were most likely to list reading as one of their most time consuming activities; while in discussing actual hours spent reading, those with the least education reportedly spent the most time reading. These findings may appear to be contradictory, but there are several possible explanations:

1. Six hundred and ninety respondents answered the question about the amount of time spent reading while the discussion of which activities were most, medial or least time consuming was based on the 547 who listed reading as a leisure activity.
2. Older people tend to spend more time reading because they have more free time (many are retired) and because it is a relatively passive activity. Since the general educational level in Canada has been increasing rapidly, older people tend to have less education than younger people.
3. Young, well-educated people spend much of their time working, but they also engage in many more different kinds of leisure activities than do older people. Therefore, young people probably spend relatively little time on any one activity.

In conclusion, young, better-educated subjects who listed reading as a leisure activity tended to mention it as one of their three most time consuming activities even though, in terms of actual time spent reading, older people may read much more.

In summary, reading was the third most often mentioned activity, with almost one-half the respondents listing it as one of their three most time consuming leisure activities in winter. Education and areas of Edmonton were the only independent variables related to reading as a time consuming activity.



Education showed a consistent positive relationship, while respondents living on the south side spent more of their leisure time reading than those who live on the north side. When the actual hours per week spent in reading were cross-tabulated, education was again significantly related, but this time it was those with the least amount of formal education who had the highest proportion reading over eight hours per week. Most respondents with university education reported reading from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 hours per week. About three-quarters of all respondents reported reading from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 hours per week in both summer and winter. Age was positively related to the amount of time spent reading, while generation showed a curvilinear relationship. First generation respondents had the highest proportions both among those reading  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour per week or less, and among those reading over 8 hours per week.

(iii) Playing With Children

Playing **with** children as a time consuming activity was not related to any of the independent variables.

(iv) Visit Or Hang Around With Friends

Visiting was the second most frequently reported activity (by 78.9% of the sample), with 31.7% of the subjects reporting it among their most time consuming activities in both winter and summer. Whereas 22.5% reported visiting among the medially time consuming activities, 24.7% reported visiting among their least time consuming activities.

There was a significant, consistent, inverse relationship between age and visiting as a time consuming activity. Table VII - 19 shows that 61.0% of the youngest age group listed visiting as a major time consuming activity, while only about 37% of those over 40 did the same.



Table VII - 19

Visiting As A Time Consuming Activity By Age

Degree Of Time Consumption

<u>Age</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
18 - 25 years	61	61.0	25	25.0	14	14.0	100
26 - 40 years	82	34.0	81	33.6	78	32.4	241
41 - 50 years	44	37.3	37	31.4	37	31.4	118
51 years and over	39	37.9	17	16.5	47	45.6	103
TOTAL	226	40.2	160	28.5	176	31.3	562

(P < .001)

Time consumed visiting was positively related to generation as is shown in Table VII - 20.

Table VII - 20

Visiting As A Time Consuming Activity By Generation

Degree Of Time Consumption

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1st	46	35.7	34	26.4	49	38.0	129
2nd	74	37.8	50	25.5	72	36.7	196
3rd or more	99	45.4	72	33.0	47	21.6	218
TOTAL	219	40.3	156	28.7	168	30.9	543

(P < .001)





Whereas 45.4% (99) of the third or more generation respondents listed visiting as a most time consuming activity, 35.7% (46) of the first generation respondents did the same. But, while 38.0% (49) of the first generation respondents listed visiting as one of their least time consuming activities, only 21.6% (47) of the third or more generation respondents listed visiting as among their least time consuming leisure activities.

Education was positively related to visiting as a time consuming activity, as is shown in Table VII - 21.

Table VII - 21

Visiting As A Time Consuming Activity By Education

Degree Of Time Consumption

<u>Education</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0 - 9	58	34.7	38	22.8	71	42.5	167
Grades 10 - 11	69	42.3	50	30.7	44	27.0	163
Grade 12	64	41.6	48	31.2	42	27.3	154
University	34	44.2	24	31.2	19	24.7	77
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	225	40.1	160	28.5	176	31.4	561

(P < .03)

Compared to 44.2% (34) of those with university education, 34.7% (58) of those with a Grade 9 education or less reported that visiting was a most time consuming activity. Conversely, 42.5% (71) of the latter, as compared to 24.7% (19) of the former group reported that visiting was a least time consuming activity.



In summary, visiting was the second most frequently mentioned activity. The responses here were more evenly distributed than for television watching; i.e. there were almost as many reporting visiting as either of medial importance (30% or 142) or of least importance (31.1% or 147) as said it was one of their most time consuming activities (38.9% or 184). Visiting was inversely related to age, but positively related to generation and education.

(v) Listen To Records

Listening to records was most often reported as one of the respondent's least time consuming activities (24.9% or 179). While 13.3% (95) of the respondents reported it as a medially time consuming activity, 13.5% (97) reported listening to records as one of their most time consuming activities in winter.

Listening to records as a time consuming activity was inversely related to age. See Table VII - 22.





Table VII - 22

Listening To Records As A Time Consuming Activity

By Age

Degree Of Time Consumed

<u>Age</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 25 years	28	37.3	15	20.0	32	42.7	75
26 - 40 years	41	26.1	42	26.8	74	47.1	157
41 - 64 years	24	19.4	37	29.8	63	50.8	124
65 years and over	3	25.0	0	0	9	75.0	12
<hr/>							
TOTAL	96	26.1	94	25.5	178	48.4	368

(P < .04)

Those aged 25 and under, 37.3% (28), reported listening to records as one of their most time consuming activities, while only 25.0% (3) of those over 65 did so. While 42.7% (32) of the youngest respondents included listening to records as one of their least time consuming activities, 62.5% (72) of those over 41 did so.

(vi) Home Improvements

Ninety-four respondents (13.1%) mentioned home improvements (gardening, carpentry) as one of their most time consuming activities in winter. Forty-three (6%) listed it as medially time consuming, while 20 respondents (2.8%) listed home improvements among their least time consuming leisure activities in winter. Listing home improvements as a time consuming activity was significantly related to age, ethnicity and generation. It was not related to sex, marital status, education, occupation, income or areas of Edmonton.



There was a curvilinear relationship between age and home improvements as a time consuming activity. See Table VII - 23.

Table VII - 23

Home Improvements As A Time Consuming Activity

By Age

Degree Of Time Consumed

<u>Age</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 25 years	6	37.5	7	43.8	3	18.8	16
26 - 40 years	46	68.7	17	25.4	4	6.0	67
41 - 64 years	29	54.7	17	32.1	7	13.2	53
65 years and over	13	61.9	2	9.5	6	28.6	21
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	94	59.9	43	27.4	20	12.7	157

(P < .03)

Respondents aged 26 - 40 had the highest proportion (68.7% or 46) listing home improvements as one of their most time consuming activities in winter. The oldest age group, those over 50, had the next highest percentage (61.9% or 13) spending a lot of time in this activity. Only 37.5% (6) of those twenty-five and under listed home improvements as a major activity, while this age group had the highest proportion (43.8% or 7) listing home improvements as a medial activity. Those over 50 had the highest proportion (28.6% or 6) listing home improvements as one of their least time consuming activities in winter.



The relationship between ethnicity and time consumed by home improvements is given in Table VII - 24.

Table VII - 24

Home Improvements As A Time Consuming Activity By

Ethnicity

Degree Of Time Consumed

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canadian	71	62.3	26	22.8	17	14.9	114
American, British	10	66.7	3	20.0	2	13.3	15
Other	13	46.4	14	50.0	1	3.6	28
<hr/>							
TOTAL	94	59.9	43	27.4	20	12.7	157

(P < .04)

Respondents born in the United States or Great Britain had the highest proportion considering this a major time consuming activity in winter (66.7% or 10). Those born in other European countries had the highest proportion listing this as a medial activity (50% or 14), while those born in Canada had the highest proportion listing home improvements as one of their least time consuming activities in winter (14.9% or 17).





Generation tended to be curvilinearly related to home improvements as a time consuming activity as is shown in Table VII - 25.

Table VII - 25

Home Improvements As A Time Consuming Activity

By Generation

Degree Of Time Consumed

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1st	20	51.3	17	43.6	2	5.1	39
2nd	41	66.1	14	22.6	7	11.3	62
3rd or more	32	59.3	11	20.4	11	20.4	54
<hr/>							
TOTAL	93	60.0	42	27.1	20	12.9	155

(P < .03)

About two-thirds of those who were second generation Canadians considered it one of their most time consuming activities. First generation Canadians had the highest proportion (43.6% or 17) listing this as a medial activity, while third generation or more Canadians had the highest percentage (20.4% or 11) reporting home improvements in winter as one of their least time consuming leisure activities.



(vii) Sewing Or Knitting

Ninety-three respondents (12.9%) mentioned sewing or knitting among their most time consuming activities in winter; 69 (9.6%) said it was medially time consuming and 116 (16.2%) mentioned it as one of their least time consuming activities. Sewing and knitting was significantly related only to age.

Age was curvilinearly related to time consumed sewing or knitting. See Table VII - 26.

Table VII - 26

Sewing Or Knitting As A Time Consuming Activity

<u>Age</u>	<u>By Age</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Degree Of Time Consumed</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 25 years	7	15.9	12	27.3	25	56.8	44
26 - 40 years	33	28.9	38	33.3	43	37.7	114
41 - 50 years	30	49.2	5	8.2	26	42.6	61
51 years and over	22	37.9	14	24.1	22	37.9	58
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	92	33.2	69	24.9	116	41.9	277

(P < .01)

There was a curvilinear relationship with those aged 41 -50 having the highest proportion (49.2% or 30) mentioning sewing or knitting as one of their most time consuming activities. Only 15.9% (7) of those 25 and under and 37.9% (22) of those over 50 said the same. However, 56.8% (25) of the youngest group listed sewing or knitting as one of their least time consuming activities, whereas only 37.9% (22) of those over 50 said so.



(viii) Card Games, Bridge, Poker

None of the independent variables were related to card playing as a time consuming activity.

(ix) Individual Athletics

Forty-eight respondents (6.7%) mentioned this as one of their most time consuming activities in winter; 55 respondents (7.6%) said it was medially time consuming, and 79 (11.0%) listed individual athletics as one of their least time consuming activities in winter. Respondent's occupation was the only independent variable significantly related to time consumed by individual athletics.

Table VII - 27

Individual Athletics As A Time Consuming Activity

By Occupation

Degree Of Time Consumed

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	18	43.9	9	22.0	14	34.1	41
Hollingshead 4	12	32.4	15	40.5	10	27.0	37
Hollingshead 5 - 7	6	22.2	6	22.2	15	56.6	27
Housewives or Unemployed	9	13.6	23	34.8	34	51.5	66
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	45	26.3	53	31.0	73	42.7	171

(P < .01)





There was a direct relationship, with 43.9% (18) of those in Hollingshead categories 1, 2 or 3 mentioning individual athletics as one of their most time consuming winter activities, as contrasted with 13.6% (9) of the housewives doing the same. Six respondents (22.2%) in the three lowest occupational categories (Hollingshead 5, 6, 7) listed individual athletics among their most time consuming activities. Conversely, 34.1% (14) of those with higher level occupations (Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3) listed individual athletics as one of their least time consuming activities, while 56.6% (15) of Hollingshead categories 5, 6 and 7, and 51.5% (34) of the housewives mentioned individual athletics among their least time consuming winter activities.

(x) Continuing Education

Forty-five respondents (6.3%) mentioned this as one of their most time consuming leisure activities in winter; 32 respondents (4.5%) said it was medially time consuming and 9 respondents (1.3%) named continuing education as one of their least time consuming winter activities. Sex was the only independent variable found to be significantly related to naming continuing education as time consuming ( $P < .001$ ). Men were more likely than women to consider continuing education to be most time consuming (67.3% or 35 men as compared to 29.4% or 10 women). Conversely only 3.8% (2) of the men mentioned continuing education among their least time consuming activities, but 20.6% (7) of the women did so.

(xi) Go For A Pleasure Drive

Three hundred and thirty-one respondents (46.2%) listed pleasure driving as a leisure time activity in winter. One hundred and seventy-six (24.5%) said it was least time consuming, 111 (15.9%) put it in the medial position, while only 44 (6.1%) reported pleasure driving among their most time consuming activities.



Age was the only independent variable significantly related to time consumed pleasure driving. The relationship was inverse as is shown in Table VII - 28.

Table VII - 28

Pleasure Driving As A Time Consuming Activity

By Age

Degree Of Time Consumed

<u>Age</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under 25 years	16	22.5	23	32.4	32	45.1	71
26 - 40 years	13	8.6	54	35.8	84	55.6	151
41 - 50 years	12	18.2	23	34.8	31	47.0	66
Over 50 years	2	4.9	11	26.8	28	68.3	41
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	43	13.1	111	33.7	175	53.2	329

(P < .01)

Of those 25 and under, 22.5% (16) listed pleasure driving as one of their most time consuming activities, while only 4.9% (2) of those over 50 did the same. Respondents aged 41 - 50 had the second highest proportion (18.2% or 12) considering pleasure driving as one of their most time consuming activities. While 68.3% (28) of those over 50 considered pleasure driving as one of their least time consuming activities, 45.1% (32) of those 25 and under said the same.

(xii) Church Activities

Time consumed by church work was not related to any of the independent variables.



(xiii) Group Athletics

There was no significant relationship between group athletics as a time consuming activity and any of the independent variables.

(xiv) Participating In Cultural Activities

Time consumed participating in cultural activities was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

(xv) Attending Cultural Activities

There was no significant relationship between attending cultural activities as a time consuming activity and any of the independent variables.

(xvi) Drinking Beer In A Bar

There was no relationship between time consumed drinking beer in a bar and any of the independent variables.

(xvii) Club Or Association Activity

There was no significant relationship with any of the independent variables and time consumed by club or association activities.

(xviii) Community Service

Community service as a time consuming activity was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

(xix) Going To A Dance

Time consumed going to a dance was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

(xx) Attending Sporting Events

Time consumed attending sporting events was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

(b) Time Consumed By Activities - Summer

Table VII - 29 presents the summer activities according to reported time consumption.





Table VII - 22

Specific Activities As "Most", "Medial" Or "Least"

Time Consuming In The Summer

Time Consumption

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Watch T.V. & movies*	480	67.0	82	11.4	51	7.1	613	85.5
Read	327	45.6	97	13.5	112	15.6	536	74.8
Home improvements	395	41.1	103	14.4	68	9.5	466	65.0
Play with children	264	36.8	43	6.0	41	5.7	348	48.5
Visit	228	31.8	155	21.6	177	24.7	560	78.1
Listen to records	93	13.0	83	11.6	165	23.0	341	47.6
Sew or knit	82	11.4	61	8.5	105	14.6	248	34.5
Individual athletics	68	9.5	71	9.9	98	13.7	237	33.1
Pleasure drives	63	8.8	155	21.6	229	31.9	447	62.3
Play cards	36	5.0	63	8.8	145	20.2	244	34.0
Continuing education	32	4.5	8	1.1	2	.3	42	5.8
Church activities	28	3.9	58	8.1	223	31.1	309	43.1
Attend sporting events	24	3.4	47	6.6	65	9.1	136	19.1
Participate in 1 or 2 cultural activities	21	2.9	21	2.9	27	3.8	69	9.6
Drink beer in a bar	19	2.7	41	5.7	130	18.1	190	26.5
Club activities	15	2.1	18	2.5	74	10.3	107	14.9
Group athletics	15	2.1	32	4.5	25	3.5	72	10.0
Community service	7	1.0	15	2.1	28	3.9	50	6.9
Go to a dance	3	.4	36	5.0	105	14.7	144	20.1
Attend 1 or 2 cultural activities	1	.1	11	1.5	94	13.1	106	14.7

\* In decreasing order of the proportion listing each activity as one in which they spent the most time.



The data in Table VII - 29 show that 85.5% of the total sample mentioned watching movies and television as a summer leisure activity, with over two-thirds (67%) listing it among their most time consuming activities. Three-quarters of the respondents mentioned reading, with only 45.6% naming it as a most time consuming activity. Almost two-thirds (65%) of the Edmonton respondents engaged in home improvements, including gardening, in the summer, with 41% considering this as one of their most time consuming activities. Almost half the sample (48.5%) mentioned playing with children and 36.8% said it was a most time consuming activity. Over three-quarters (78.1%) spent time visiting, with 31.8% naming it as one of their most time consuming activities. Almost half the respondents (47.6%) spent time listening to records, but only 13% said it was a most time consuming activity. All other listed activities were mentioned by less than half of the total sample.

Again, the percentages used in the cross-tabulation of specific activities with the independent variables are relative to the number of respondents mentioning the activity, rather than to the total sample.

(i) Watching Movies And Television In Summer

Four hundred and eighty respondents (66.9%), mentioned this as one of their most time consuming leisure activities in summer. Eighty-two (11.4%), said it consumed medial amount of time and 51 (7.1% ) included movies and television among their least time consuming activities.

Marital status, education and areas of Edmonton were significantly related to mentioning movies and television as a time consuming activity.

Marital status was significantly related to watching movies and T.V. at the  $P < .05$  level. The same proportion of married and unmarried (78%) mentioned this as one of their most time consuming activities.



However, 14.2% (75) of the married respondents and 8.1% (7) of those not married said it was medially time consuming. Fourteen per cent (12) of those not married and 7.4% (39) of the married respondents listed movie and television watching among their least time consuming activities.

Table VII - 30 presents the cross-tabulation between time consumed watching T.V. and movies and education.

Table VII - 30

Watching T.V. And Movies As A Time Consuming Activity By Education

	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						
<u>Education</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0 - 9	173	82.0	24	11.4	14	6.6	211
Grades 10 - 11	160	81.6	26	13.3	10	5.1	196
Grade 12	129	73.3	25	14.2	22	12.5	176
Some college or degree	62	69.7	15	16.9	12	13.5	89
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	524	78.0	90	13.4	58	8.6	672

(P < .05)

As the number of years of formal education increased there was a distinct tendency for respondents to spend less time watching T.V. and movies: for those respondents with 9 or fewer years of education, 82.0% indicated T.V. or movie viewing as among their most time consuming leisure activities; while 69.7% of those with some college or a degree indicated T.V. and movie viewing as among their most time consuming leisure activities.





Areas of Edmonton was also significantly related to time consumed watching movies and T.V. during the summer months. See Table VII - 31.

Table VII - 31

Watching T.V. And Movies As A Time Consuming Activity

By Areas Of Edmonton

Degree Of Time Consumption

<u>Areas</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1	44	81.5	6	11.1	4	7.4	54
2	55	83.3	10	15.2	1	1.5	66
3 - 4	75	83.3	10	11.1	5	5.6	90
5	42	91.3	1	2.2	3	6.5	46
6	58	89.2	3	4.6	4	6.2	65
7	46	78.0	5	8.5	8	13.6	59
8	51	67.1	17	22.4	8	10.5	76
9	38	71.7	7	13.2	8	15.1	53
10 - 11	60	69.0	18	20.7	9	10.3	87
TOTAL	469	78.7	77	12.9	50	8.4	596

(P < .01)

Areas 5 and 6 reported the highest proportion of watching T.V. and movies as a most time consuming leisure activity (91.3% and 89.2%) while Areas 7, 8, 9 and 10 - 11 reported the highest proportion of movie and T.V. watching as a least time consuming leisure activity (13.6%, 10.5% 15.1% and 10.3%).



(ii) Reading

Reading was the third most frequently mentioned activity in summer (i.e. in terms of total frequency). Three hundred and twenty-seven respondents (45.6%) named reading as one of their most time consuming activities in summer, 97 (13.5%) said it was medially time consuming and 112 (15.6%) mentioned reading as one of their least time consuming activities.

Reading, as a time consuming activity, was related to age, education and areas of Edmonton but not related to sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, occupation or income.

The relationship between age and time spent reading is given in Table VII - 32.

Table VII - 32

Reading As A Time Consuming Activity By Age

	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						
<u>Age</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	45	50.6	23	25.8	21	23.6	89
26 - 40 years	136	60.4	42	18.7	47	20.9	225
41 - 65 years	116	68.2	27	15.9	27	15.9	170
Over 65 years	30	61.2	4	8.2	15	30.6	49
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	327	61.4	96	18.0	110	20.6	533

(P < .03)

The data show a curvilinear relationship between age and time consumed reading. Respondents aged 41 - 65 had the highest proportion 68.2% (116) naming reading as a most time consuming activity and the lowest proportion 15.9% (27) naming it a least time consuming activity.



In contrast, only 50.6% (45) of those under 25 and 61.2% (30) of those over 65 years of age named reading as a most time consuming activity.

Education was directly related to time consumed reading as is shown in Table VII - 33.

Table VII - 33

Reading As A Time Consuming Activity By Education

	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						
<u>Education</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0 - 9	89	58.6	19	12.5	44	28.9	152
Grades 10 - 11	85	54.5	36	23.1	35	22.4	156
Grade 12	93	64.6	27	18.8	24	16.7	144
Some college or degree	57	70.4	15	18.5	9	11.1	81
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	324	60.8	97	18.2	112	21.0	533

(P < .008)

The proportion of respondents naming reading as a most time consuming activity increased as education increased (58.6% of those with less than 9 years of schooling versus 70.4% of those with some college or a degree). Conversely, the proportions naming it a least time consuming activity decreased (28.9% vs. 11.1% respectively).





Table VII - 34 presents the relationship between the amount of time consumed by reading in the summer and areas of Edmonton.

Table VII - 34

Reading As A Time Consuming Activity

By Areas Of Edmonton

Degree Of Time Consumption

<u>Areas</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1	26	57.8	7	15.6	12	26.7	45
2	33	57.9	13	22.8	11	19.3	57
3 - 4	49	59.0	18	21.7	16	19.3	83
5	18	40.9	15	34.1	11	25.0	44
6	30	53.6	6	10.7	20	35.7	56
7	29	55.8	6	11.5	17	32.7	52
8	47	70.1	12	17.9	8	11.9	67
9	27	69.2	6	15.4	6	15.4	39
10 - 11	54	69.2	14	17.9	10	12.8	78
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	313	60.1	97	18.6	111	21.3	521

(P < .01)

Areas 8, 9 and 10 - 11 most often reported that reading was the most time consuming summer leisure activity (70.1%, 69.2% and 69.2%). This is essentially the same relationship that was found for reading as a winter leisure activity. Areas 6 and 7 had the highest rate of reporting reading as the least time consuming summer leisure activity (35.7% and 32.7%).



As mentioned previously, respondents were asked how many hours per week they spent reading. The results shown in Table VII - 16 indicate that there was little difference in the amount of time reported for summer and winter.

Age was the only independent variable significantly related to time spent reading.

Age was directly related to the amount of time spent reading as is shown in Table VII - 35.

Table VII - 35

Average Time Spent Reading In Summer By Age

Hours Per Week Spent Reading

<u>Age</u>	<u>4 Hours Or Less</u>		<u>Over 4</u>		<u>Over 8</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	58	54.7	41	38.7	7	6.6	106
26 - 40 years	156	54.4	103	35.9	28	9.8	287
41 - 50 years	115	49.2	84	35.9	35	15.0	234
Over 50 years	21	35.6	21	35.6	17	28.8	59
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	350	51.0	249	36.3	87	12.7	686

(P < .03)

As age increased, the proportion reporting spending over 8 hours per week reading increased from 6.6% (7) of those under 25 years to 28.8% (17) of those over 50 years. Conversely, the proportion who said they read 4 hours or less decreased from 54.7% (58) to 35.6% (21) respectively.



(iii) Home Improvements

This was the only activity listed which was named by more respondents in the summer than in the winter. Two hundred and ninety-five respondents (41.1%) reported home improvements as one of their most time consuming activities in summer. Another 103 (14.4%) said it consumed medial amounts of their time while 68 (9.5%) respondents said it was one of their least time consuming activities.

Income was the only independent variable significantly related to time consumed by home improvements. The data are given in Table VII - 36.





Table VII - 36

Home Improvements As A Time Consuming Activity

	By Income						
<u>Income</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	26	83.9	1	3.2	4	12.9	31
\$3,000 - \$5,499	61	58.7	27	26.0	16	15.4	104
\$5,500 - \$7,999	87	64.4	28	20.7	20	14.8	135
\$8,000 - \$11,999	57	64.4	15	16.9	17	19.1	89
Over \$12,000	19	61.3	11	35.5	1	3.2	31
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	250	64.1	82	21.0	58	14.9	390

(P < .05)

The relationship is inverse with the exception of the small proportion of respondents in the over \$12,000 income bracket who said home improvements were one of their least time consuming activities (3.2%). Respondents with incomes below \$3,000 per year were more likely to list home improvements as a most time consuming activity (83.9% or 26) than were those with incomes over \$12,000 (61.3% or 19). Conversely, the latter group were more likely to say that home improvements consumed a medial amount of their time (35.5% vs. 3.2%).

(iv) Playing With Children

Two hundred and sixty-four respondents (36.8%) listed playing with children among their most time consuming activities while 43 (6.0%) listed it as medially time consuming and 41 (5.7%) listed it as least time consuming.

Only one independent variable, generation, was significantly related to time consumed playing with children. The data are given in Table



Table VII - 37

Playing With Children As a Time Consuming Activity

By Generation

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1st	60	78.9	5	6.6	11	14.5	76
2nd	88	71.5	16	13.0	19	15.4	123
3rd	74	78.7	13	13.8	7	7.4	94
4th or more	28	73.7	9	23.7	1	2.6	38
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	250	75.5	43	13.0	38	11.5	331

(P < .05)

While the pattern is not pronounced, the data show that as generation increased, the proportion of respondents saying that playing with children was least time consuming decreased: 14.5% (11) first generation respondents compared to 2.6% (1) fourth or more generation respondents said this. Conversely, the proportions saying it was medially time consuming increased from 6.6% (5) of the first generation respondents to 23.7% (9) of the fourth or more generation respondents.

(v) Visiting

Two hundred and twenty-eight respondents (31.8%) said visiting was one of their most time consuming activities; 155 (21.6%) said it was medially time consuming, while 177 (24.7%) mentioned visiting as one of their least time consuming activities in summer. Age, generation, and education were significantly related to mentioning visiting as a time consuming activity while marital status, sex, ethnicity, respondent's occupation, income or areas of Edmonton were not related.



Visiting, as a time consuming activity, was inversely related to age as is shown in Table VII - 38.

Table VII - 38

Visiting As A Time Consuming Activity By Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	61	62.2	23	23.5	14	14.3	98
26 to 40 years	83	34.7	78	32.6	78	32.6	239
41 to 50 years	44	37.9	36	31.0	36	31.0	116
51 years and over	39	37.5	17	16.3	48	46.2	104
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	227	40.8	154	27.6	176	31.6	557

(P < .0001)

Of those 25 and under, 62.2% (61) listed visiting as one of their most time consuming activities, while 37.5% (39) of those over 50 said so. Conversely, 14.3% (14) of the youngest respondents listed visiting as one of their least time consuming leisure activities in summer, while 46.2% (48) of those over 50 years of age did so.

Generation was curvilinearly related to the degree of time consumed visiting. See Table VII - 39.





Table VII - 39

Visiting As A Time Consuming Activity By Generation

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
First	47	35.9	33	25.2	51	38.9	131
Second	74	38.7	48	25.1	69	36.1	191
Third	74	48.1	48	31.2	32	20.8	154
Fourth or More	25	39.7	21	33.3	17	27.0	63
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	220	40.8	150	27.8	169	31.4	539

(P < .02)

Third generation respondents were most likely to list visiting as a most time consuming activity (48.1% or 74). Of the first and fourth generation respondents 35.9% (47) and 39.7% (25) respectively said visiting was most time consuming. Conversely, first and fourth generation respondents were most likely to say visiting was one of their least time consuming activities: 38.9% (51) and 27.0% (17) respectively.

Education was directly related to the degree of time consumed visiting. This is shown in Table VII - 40.



Table VII - 40

Visiting As A Time Consuming Activity By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0 - 9	57	35.0	38	23.3	68	41.7	163
Grades 10 - 11	69	43.9	46	29.3	42	26.8	157
Grade 12	65	41.9	47	30.3	43	27.7	155
Some college or degree	34	44.7	23	30.3	19	25.0	76
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	225	40.8	154	28.0	172	31.2	551

(P < .02)

Of those with grade 9 or less, 35.0% (57) said visiting was a most time consuming activity whereas 44.7% (34) of those with some college or a degree said the same. Conversely, the proportions reporting that visiting was least time consuming decreased from 41.7% (68) of those with grade 9 or less to 25.0% (19) of those with some college or a degree.

In summary, visiting, the second most frequently mentioned leisure activity in summer, was named most time consuming by young, well-educated third generation Canadians.

(vi) Listening To Records

Ninety-three respondents (13.0%) reported listening to records was one of their most time consuming activities, 83 (11.6%) said it was medially time consuming while 165 (23.0%) said it was one of their least time consuming activities in summer.

Education was the only independent variable related to the degree of time consumed listening to records. See Table VII - 41.



Table VII - 41

Listening To Records As A Time Consuming Activity By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0-9	23	25.6	16	17.8	51	56.7	90
Grades 10-11	24	23.1	28	26.9	52	50.0	104
Grade 12	24	24.7	26	26.8	47	48.5	97
Some College Or Degree	22	44.0	13	26.0	15	30.0	50
TOTAL	93	27.3	83	24.3	165	48.4	341

(P < .04)

Respondents with some college education were more likely to say listening to records was a most time consuming activity than were respondents with Grade 9 or less (44.0% vs. 25.6%). The latter group, in turn, were more likely than the former to say that listening to records was one of their least time consuming activities (56.7% vs. 30.0%).

vii) Sewing Or Knitting

Eighty-two respondents (11.4%) listed sewing or knitting as one of their most time consuming activities in summer: 61 (8.5%) said it was medially time consuming and 105 (14.6%) said it was one of their least time consuming activities in the summer.

Degree of time consumed by sewing or knitting in summer was only related to age. A curvilinear relationship, skewed towards the older age categories, was found as is shown in Table VII - 42.





Table VII - 42

Sewing Or Knitting As A Time Consuming Activity By Age

Age	Degree Of Time Consumption						Total
	Most		Medial		Least		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 Years & Under	6	15.4	10	25.6	23	59.0	39
26 - 40 Years	26	26.8	33	34.0	38	39.2	97
41 - 50 Years	27	49.1	4	7.3	24	43.6	55
Over 50 Years	22	39.1	14	25.0	20	35.7	56
<hr/>							
TOTAL	81	32.8	61	24.7	105	42.5	247

(P < .001)

Respondents aged 41 - 50 were most likely to say that sewing or knitting was one of their most time consuming activities in summer (49.1% or 27) while older and younger respondents were less likely to say this: 39.1% or 22 of those over 50 and 15.4% or 6 of those under 25 said this. The youngest age group had the highest proportion 59.0% (23) saying sewing or knitting was a least time consuming activity.

viii) Individual Athletics

Individual athletics was one of the few activities having more participants in summer than in winter. Sixty-eight (9.5%) named this as one of their most time consuming activities in summer; 71 (9.9%) said it was medially time consuming and 98 (13.7%) mentioned individual athletics as one of their least time consuming activities in summer.

Occupation, the only independent variable related to the degree of time consumed by individual athletics in summer, was found to be directly related to the dependent variable as Table VII - 43 shows.



Table VII - 43

Individual Athletics As A Time Consuming Activity By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 to 3	24	41.4	13	22.4	21	36.2	58
Hollingshead 4	18	31.6	20	35.1	19	33.3	57
Hollingshead 5 - 7	9	21.4	12	28.6	21	50.0	42
Housewives Unemployed	10	15.9	21	33.3	32	50.8	63
TOTAL	61	27.7	66	30.0	93	42.3	220

(P < .04)

Those in the top occupational level (Hollingshead 1,2,3) were most likely to name individual athletics as one of their most time consuming activities (41.4% or 24), while only 21.4% (9) of those in the lowest occupational level (Hollingshead groups 5,6,7) named it as a most time consuming activity, and only 15.9% (10) of the housewives did the same. Conversely, those in the top occupational levels were less likely to name individual athletics as a least time consuming activity, 36.2% (21), than those in the lowest occupational levels, 50.8% (32).

ix) Going For A Pleasure Drive

Sixty-three respondents (8.9%) listed pleasure drives as one of their most time consuming leisure activities in summer; 155 (21.6%) said it was medially time consuming and 229 (31.9%) mentioned it as one of their least time consuming activities.

Age was the only independent variable found to be related to degree of time consumed going for a pleasure drive. An inverse relationship was found as is shown in Table VII - 44.



Table VII - 44

Going For A Pleasure Drive As A Time Consuming Activity By Age

Age	Degree Of Time Consumption						Total
	Most		Medial		Least		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 25 Yrs.	22	25.6	25.	29.1	.39	45.3	86
26-40 Yrs.	19	9.6	73	37.1	105	53.3	197
41-50 Yrs.	18	13.3	50	37.0	67	49.6	135
Over 50 Yrs.	3	11.5	6	23.1	17	65.4	26
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	62	14.0	154	34.7	228	51.4	444

(P <.02)

One-quarter (25.6% or 22) of the respondents under 25 years of age said going for pleasure drives was one of their most time consuming activities but only 11.5% (3) of those over 50 years of age said the same. Conversely, while 45.3% (39) of the youngest respondents said pleasure driving was a least time consuming activity, 65.4% (17) of the oldest respondents gave this reply.

x) Church Activities

There was very little difference in the popularity of church activities in summer as compared to winter. In both cases, most of the respondents who mentioned participating in church activities spent relatively little time in such activities. In summer, 28 respondents (3.9%) named church activities as a most time consuming involvement, 58 (8.1%) said it was medially time consuming and 223 (31.1%) said it was a least time consuming activity.

Degree of time consumed by church activities was only related to education. See Table VII - 45.





Table VII - 45

Church Activities As A Time Consuming Activity By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Degree Of Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grade 9 or Less	6	6.1	11	11.2	81	82.7	98
Grades 10-11	12	13.5	12	13.5	65	73.0	89
Grade 12	7	8.6	25	30.9	49	60.5	81
Some College or a Degree	3	8.8	8	23.5	23	67.6	34
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	28	9.3	56	18.5	218	72.2	302

(P < .03)

The data show a curvilinear relationship between education and degree of time consumed by church affairs. Respondents with grade 10 or 11 were most likely to say that "church activities" was a most time consuming involvement. On the other hand, respondents with grade 12 had the smallest proportion reporting that "church activities" was one of their least time consuming involvements.

Time consumed by the remaining activities on the list; playing cards, drinking beer in a bar, attending sports events, going to a dance, attending cultural activities, participating in group athletics, participating in clubs or associations, continuing education, participating in cultural activities and engaging in community service was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.



C. Preferred Activities - Summer and Winter

Respondents were asked which activities they enjoyed most in the summer and winter. The choices for each season were cross-tabulated with the independent variables. Table VII - 46 gives the activities for the total Edmonton sample, for both summer and winter.

Table VII - 46

Most Enjoyed Activity In Both Summer And Winter

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Puttering around house & garden	199	27.8	86	12.0
Active sports	163	22.8	142	19.8
Passive home activities	97	13.6	222	31.0
Driving to city or town or in the country	96	13.4	10	1.4
Visiting friends	53	7.5	77	10.7
Continuing education & reading	32	4.6	80	11.2
Cultural activities	14	2.0	33	4.6
Community service	13	1.8	26	3.6
Other (or no answer)	50	7.0	41	5.7
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	717	110.0	717	100.0



From the total year's perspective, the three most popular activities were "puttering around the house and garden", "active sports", and "passive home activities", with "puttering around the house and garden" being the most popular during the summer (27.8%) and passive home activities most often mentioned for the winter period (31.0%). Sports activities remained relatively stable during the two seasons with the summer months occupying slightly more time (22.8%) than the winter (19.8%). Three other activities which were reported by more than 10% of the respondents were "driving to the city or town or country" during the summer (13.4%), "visiting friends" during the winter (10.7%), and "continuing education and reading" during the winter months (11.2%).

For cross-tabulation purposes, the activities from Table VII-46 were grouped into 4 main categories:

- 1) Active Sports
- 2) Socializing (drinking beer and visiting friends)
- 3) Home Centered Activities (watching television, reading, sewing, knitting, playing cards, puttering around the house and garden)
- 4) Driving and going to Spectator Events (movies, sports events, holiday trips, pleasure drives, driving to a city or town)

#### 1. Summer

Most-enjoyable activity was significantly correlated with sex, age, generation, education, and occupation but not with income.

Sex of respondent was significantly correlated with the most enjoyed activity ( $P < .001$ ). This relationship is outlined in Table VII - 47.





Table VII - 47  
Most-Enjoyed Activity in Summer  
By Sex Of Respondent

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Sports	94	33.5	69	17.9
Socializing	44	15.7	53	13.7
Home-centered	64	22.8	135	34.7
Driving, Sports events	79	28.1	130	33.7
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	281	100.1	387	100.0

(P < .001)

Men were more likely to name participation in sports as their most-enjoyable activity than were women (33.5% vs. 17.9%), while "home centered" activities were more often mentioned by females than by males (34.7% vs. 22.8%). There was less differential between sexes for socializing and driving.

Age of respondent was significantly correlated with most-enjoyable activities (P < .001). There was an inverse relationship between age and sports as a most-enjoyed activity, with 39.6% (42) of the respondents 25 or under naming it; 26.9% (75) of the respondents between 26 and 40, 21.8% (31) between 41 and 50 named it, while only 10.8% (15) over 50 years of age reported active sport participation as the first-choice most-enjoyed activity. A much smaller proportion of respondents in all age categories indicated a choice for the socializing activities: 16.0% (17) of those under 25, 14.7% (41) of the respondents between 26 and 40, 10.6% (15) of those between 41 and 50, and 16.5% (96) of those over 50 indicated a choice in the



socializing activities. A strong positive relationship appeared between home-centered activities and age of respondent. For those in the age group under 26, only 6.6% (7) indicated a choice for home-centered activities, while 41.0% (57) of those in the age group of 51 and over chose this category. There was little differentiation among age groups for the activities of driving and spectator of sporting events. Close to one third of all age groups chose this category.

Generation of respondent was significantly correlated with most enjoyable activities ( $P < .01$ ). Of first generation respondents, 34.5% (57) said home-centered activities were their first choice most-enjoyed activity; 35.1% (78) of the second generation, and 22.0% of the third or more generation responded in the same manner. There was a curvilinear relationship between the choice of active sport participation and generation: 27.3% (45) of the first generation responded to this category. The category of socializing received a relatively low response by all generation groupings, there being a direct positive relationship with 12.1% (20) of the first generation, 14.2% (32) of the second generation, and 16.5% (42) of the third and more generation reporting a choice for socializing. Again there was not a significant difference between the generations for driving and spectator of sporting events.

Education was significantly correlated with most enjoyable activity, as Table VII - 48 illustrates.



• Table VII - 48

Most Enjoyed Activity By Education Of Respondent

<u>Education</u>	<u>Activities</u>								
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Socializing</u>		<u>Home-Centered Activities</u>		<u>Sports Events</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0-9	28	12.9	33	15.2	92	42.4	64	29.5	217
Grades 10-11	46	24.2	23	12.1	57	30.0	64	33.7	190
Grade 12	66	39.1	25	14.8	38	22.5	40	23.7	169
Some College or Degree	23	26.4	14	16.1	11	12.6	39	44.8	87
TOTAL	163	24.6	95	14.3	198	29.9	207	31.2	663

(P < .001)

By far the choice most often made by those persons with 9 or fewer years of education was the home-centered activities. The same group represented the smallest percentage which chose active sports (12.9%). There is an inverse relationship between the number of years of education and the percentage of educational groups which indicated the home-centered activities. 42.4% for the 9 or fewer years, 30.0% for the 10 - 11 years, 22.5% for those with 12 years, and only 12.6% for those with some college or a degree.

The association of occupation with most-enjoyed activity is illustrated by Table VII - 49.





Table VII - 49

Most Enjoyed Activity By Occupation Of Respondent

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Socializing</u>		<u>Home-Centered Activities</u>		<u>Sports Events</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1-3	35	35.7	15	15.3	16	16.3	32	32.7	98
Hollingshead 4	43	38.7	12	10.8	22	19.8	34	30.6	111
Hollingshead 5-7	34	27.2	15	12.0	37	29.6	39	31.2	125
Housewives and unemployed	40	14.4	42	15.2	109	39.4	86	30.0	277
TOTAL	152	24.9	84	13.7	184	30.1	191	31.3	611

The data show that housewives were most likely to name home-centered activities as their most-enjoyed activity and that as one approaches the higher professional levels there is a decreasing tendency for individuals to chose this category.

## 2. Winter

Most-enjoyed winter activities were significantly related to sex, age, education, income and occupation.

The correlation between most-enjoyed activities and sex was significant at the ( $P < .01$ ) level.

The two categories which received the highest representation for both sexes with little differentiation were socialization (for both sexes combined 32.8% or 222) and driving and sporting events (combined 33.5% or 227). Male respondents chose socialization activities less often (31.5% or 91) than did the females (33.9% or 131). Males more frequently named active sports (24.2% or 70) than did females (18.6% or 72).



Active participation in sports activities was chosen more often by males (24.2% or 70) than females (18.6% or 72), while the reverse relationship was true for home-oriented activities; 15.8% (61) for the females and 8.3% (24) for the males.

The relationships between Most-Enjoyed Winter Activities and Age are presented in Table VII - 50.

Table VII - 50

Most Enjoyed Winter Activities By Age Of Respondent

<u>Age</u>	<u>Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Socializing</u>		<u>Home-Oriented Activities</u>		<u>Driving or Sport Event</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 Years or less	43	38.4	36	32.1	5	4.5	28	25.0	112
26 - 40 Years	67	24.2	73	26.4	44	15.9	93	33.6	277
41 - 50 Years	19	13.4	47	33.1	20	14.1	56	39.4	142
51 Years & Over	13	9.0	65	45.1	17	11.8	49	34.0	144
TOTAL	142	21.0	221	32.7	86	12.7	226	33.5	675

(P < .01)

There is an inverse relationship between per cent of respondents choosing active participation in sports and the age of the respondents, i.e. the older the respondent the less apt he was to have participated in active sports; while 38.4% of those 25 years or under indicated a choice in active sports only 9.0% of those 50 and over did.

The relationship between education and favorite winter activity is given in Table VII - 51.



Table VII - 51

Most Enjoyed Winter Activities By Education

<u>Years of Education</u>	<u>Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Socializing</u>		<u>Home-Oriented Activities</u>		<u>Driving or Sport Event</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0 - 9	27	12.6	87	40.5	41	19.1	60	27.9	215
Grades 10 - 11	38	19.6	69	35.6	20	10.3	67	34.5	194
Grade 12	56	32.0	44	25.1	18	10.3	57	32.6	175
Some College or Degree	21	23.9	20	22.7	7	8.0	40	45.5	88
TOTAL	142	21.1	220	32.7	86	12.8	224	33.3	672

(P < .001)

The data show that 40.5% of the respondents with 9 or less years of education chose socializing activities as their most enjoyed activity, compared with 15.2% for the same educational group during the summer months. There is an inverse relationship between the percentage of respondents choosing socializing activities and the number of years of formal education: those with some college work or a degree chose this category only 22.7% of the time while respondents with 9 or less years chose it 40.5% of the time. There is a similar relationship between home-oriented activities and years of education with those respondents reporting 9 or less years of education choosing home activities 19.1% of the time and those with some college or a degree choosing this category only 8.0% of the time. When those respondents with some college are compared with those with 9 or fewer years of education there is a strong tendency for the former to choose going for a drive or be a spectator at sporting events than the latter.





Most enjoyed winter activities were significantly related to respondent's income as is shown in Table VII - 52.

Table VII - 52

Most Enjoyed Winter Activities By Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Socializing</u>		<u>Home-Oriented Activities</u>		<u>Driving or Sport Event</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
\$0 - \$2,999	10	17.9	21	37.5	12	21.4	13	23.2	56
\$3,000-\$5,499	31	18.5	65	38.7	19	11.3	53	31.5	168
\$5,500-\$7,999	30	17.4	62	36.0	19	11.0	61	35.5	172
\$8,000 or More	50	30.3	29	17.6	24	14.5	62	37.6	165
<hr/>									
TOTAL	121	21.6	177	31.6	74	13.2	189	33.7	561

(P < .001)

In the two categories of active participation in sports and socializing there is a strong demarcation between those respondents who reported making \$8,000 or more and all those who made \$7,999 or less; 30.3% of the first group chose active sports while the first three categories of income (\$0 - \$7,999) chose sports: 17.9%, 18.5% and 17.4% respectively; 17.6% of those making \$8,000 or more chose socializing while the first three categories of income chose socializing: 37.5%, 38.7% and 36.0% respectively. Summarizing, there is a strong tendency for those making over \$8,000 to prefer active sports activities over socializing while the converse is true for all those making less than \$8,000. There is also a positive relation between income and preference for taking a drive or attending a sports event as a spectator.



There was a significant relationship between most enjoyed winter activities and occupation of respondents: See Table VII - 53.

Table VII - 53

Most Enjoyed Winter Activities By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Sports</u>		<u>Socialize</u>		<u>Home-Oriented Activities</u>		<u>Driving or Sport Event</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	35	35.0	15	15.0	10	10.0	40	40.0	100
Hollingshead 4	27	24.1	38	33.9	10	8.9	37	33.0	112
Hollingshead 5 - 7	25	19.4	47	36.4	17	13.2	40	31.0	129
Housewives and unemployed	48	17.3	94	33.8	47	16.9	89	32.0	278
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	135	21.8	194	31.3	84	13.6	206	33.3	619

(P < .001)

When the Hollingshead categories are understood as representing an ordering of occupations from High Executives and Major Professionals (1), to Unskilled Employees (7), an inverse relationship can be seen between the percentage of respondents choosing active sports and the occupational categories, i.e. the higher status a particular occupation was, the greater the percentage of respondents who chose active sporting activities: Hollingshead 1 - 3, 35.0%; Hollingshead 4, 24.1%; Hollingshead 5 - 7, 19.4% and Housewives and unemployed, 17.3%.



Those respondents in the Hollingshead positions 1 - 3 chose socializing approximately one half as often as those respondents in the remainder of categories: Hollingshead 1 - 3, 15.0%, Hollingshead 4, 5 - 7 and Housewives-unemployed, 33.9%, 36.4%, and 33.8% respectively. Regarding going for a drive or attending a sports event, the Hollingshead 1 - 3 positions have a greater representation than the remaining occupational categories: Hollingshead 1 - 3, 40.0%, Hollingshead 4, and 5 - 7, and Housewives-unemployed 33.0%, 31.0%, and 32.0%, respectively.

D. Activity in Organizations or Clubs Related to Most Preferred Activities

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they were active in any clubs or organizations related to the four preferred activities. Distinction was made between summer and winter: the responses for summer will be discussed first.

1) Summer

Of 667 respondents who replied to this question, 2.2% (15) said they belonged to organizations for each preferred activity listed, 9.8% (65) said that they belonged to organizations related to some of the activities listed, and 88.0% (587) replied that they did not belong to any organizations which were related to their preferred summer activities. Cross-tabulations were run against sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income, occupation and age. In each case the probability scores were not significant.

2) Winter

Of the 676 respondents who replied to this question for winter, 4.9% (33) said that they belonged to organizations for each preferred activity listed, 14.8% (100) replied that they belonged to organizations related to some of the activities listed, and 80.3% (543) said that they did not belong to any organizations related to their preferred winter activities; a slight increase over the number of summer responses.





Significant relationships were found between "Active in Winter Organizations" and education, income and occupation, but not sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation or age.

When those respondents who replied that they belonged to organizations related to all or some of the preferred activities were grouped together and were contrasted with those who said they belonged to no organizations related to preferred activities, there was a positive relationship ( $P < .02$ ) between those who belonged to organizations and years of formal education. For those with 9 or fewer years of schooling 14.8% (32) reported belonging to some organizations, for those with 10 - 11 years of schooling 17.5% (34) belonged, for those with 12 years schooling 23.0% (40), and for those with some college or a degree 29.9% (26) belonged to some related organizations.

Association with an organization related to preferred activities was significantly related ( $P < .01$ ) to respondents' income. There was a positive relationship between those reporting belonging to some related organizations and the increasing level of income. For those making less than \$3,000, 14.3% (8) belonged to some related organization, for the \$3,000 - \$5,499 range 14.9% (25), for the \$5,500 - \$7,999 range 18.7% (32), and for the \$8,000 and over range 29.3% (48) belonged to related organizations. As income moved towards the \$8,000 and over range the tendency to belong to related organizations accelerated.

Belonging to an organization related to preferred winter activities was significantly correlated with respondents' occupations ( $P < .004$ ). There was a curvilinear relationship: for respondents in the Hollingshead 1,2,3 categories (executives, professionals, business managers and administrative personnel) 32.3% (32) belonged to related organizations; for



the Hollingshead 4 (clerical, technicians) 13.4% (15) reported belonging to related organizations; for Hollingshead 5,6,7 (manual laborers, skilled and semi-skilled employees) 16.3% (21); and for housewives and unemployed 21.6% (60) reported belonging to organizations related to preferred activities. Professionals, housewives and the unemployed belonged to more organizations related to preferred winter recreation activities than did clerical workers, technicians, manual laborers or skilled and semi-skilled employees.

#### E. Patterns of Leisure

Respondents were shown a checklist of activities and asked to indicate the number of hours they spent at the various activities alone, with friends, and with their family. A differentiation was made again for summer and winter months. The following discussion deals with the leisure patterns in the winter months, describing the proportion of time spent in each manner. The patterns for the summer months were almost identical with those for winter and so will not be dealt with in this report.

##### 1) Time Spent Alone

One-fourth of the respondents (25.9% or 190) spent between 0 and 13% of their leisure time alone. Another 19.6% (144) spent from 14% to 26% of their time alone and 17.1% (125) spent between 27% and 39% alone. Over one-third (37.4% or 274) spent from 40% to 100% of their leisure time alone.

"Time Spent Alone" was significantly related to the independent variables: sex, age, marital status, income and occupation.

There was a significant relationship ( $P < .005$ ) between time spent alone and sex. More men than women spent 13% or less of their leisure time alone (33.8% or 105 as compared with 21.0% or 85).



Almost the same proportion of both sexes, however, spent between 14% and 39% of their leisure hours alone. More females than males spent 40% or more of their leisure time alone (37.4% or 151 compared to 27.1% or 84). Generally, it can be said that women spend more leisure time alone than men.

Age of respondent was significantly related to leisure time spent alone in the winter: see Table VII - 54.

Table VII - 54

Leisure Time Spent Alone, In Winter, By Age Of Respondent

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent Alone

<u>Age</u>	<u>0 - 13%</u>		<u>14 - 26%</u>		<u>27 - 39%</u>		<u>40 - 100%</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 Years and Under	38	33.9	26	23.2	22	19.6	26	23.2	112
26 - 40 Years	77	26.2	66	22.4	70	23.8	81	27.6	294
41 - 50 Years	46	29.9	33	21.4	27	17.5	48	31.2	154
51 Years and Over	28	18.4	20	13.2	25	16.4	79	52.0	152
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	189	26.5	145	20.4	144	20.2	234	32.9	712

(P < .001)

There exists a positive relationship between age and leisure time spent alone. While 23.2% of those 25 and under spent 40% or more time alone, 52.0% of those respondents 51 and over spent the same amount of time alone. The reverse is true for those respondents reporting between 14% and 26% of their leisure time spent alone, 23.2% of those respondents under 25 years of age reported in this category while only 13.2% of those 51 and over did. Generally it can be said that as age increased there was an increasing tendency among the sample to spend leisure hours alone.





There was a highly significant relationship between leisure time spent alone and marital status ( $P < .001$ ). While 28.9% (175) of those respondents who were married spent 13% or less of their leisure time alone, only 13.6% (15) of those widowed, divorced, separated or single spent the same amount of time alone. Conversely, of those married 28.3% (171) spent 40% or more of their leisure time alone, while 58.2% (64) of those not married did so. Generally speaking, married respondents spent a good deal less of their leisure time alone than did those who were single.

A statistically significant relationship exists between leisure time spent alone in winter and income. See Table VII - 55.

Table VII - 55

Leisure Time Spent Alone, In Winter, By Income Of Respondent

	<u>Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent Alone</u>								
	<u>0 - 13%</u>		<u>14 - 26%</u>		<u>27 - 39%</u>		<u>40 - 100%</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Income</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	15	25.4	7	11.9	5	8.5	32	54.2	59
\$3,000-\$5,499	49	27.7	36	20.3	40	22.6	52	29.4	177
\$5,500-\$7,999	47	26.6	36	20.3	42	23.7	52	29.4	177
\$8,000 or More	47	27.2	42	24.3	37	21.4	47	27.2	173
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	158	27.0	121	20.6	124	21.2	183	31.2	586

( $P < .02$ )



Although there does exist a statistically significant relationship between income and leisure time spent alone, there is no significant differentiation for the income level groups above \$3,000. Those respondents reporting an income of less than \$3,000 spent more leisure hours alone than those reporting \$3,000 or more.

There was a significant relationship between occupation and proportion of leisure time spent alone: see Table VII - 56.

Table VII - 56

Leisure Time Spent Alone, In Winter, By Occupation Of Respondent

	<u>Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent Alone</u>								
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>1 - 13%</u>		<u>14 - 26%</u>		<u>27 - 39%</u>		<u>40 - 100%</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2,3	21	19.8	29	27.4	24	22.6	32	30.2	106
Hollingshead 4	37	30.8	25	20.8	26	21.7	32	26.7	120
Hollingshead 5,6,7	52	37.4	29	20.9	31	22.3	27	19.4	139
Housewives and unemployed	57	19.8	60	20.8	55	19.1	116	40.3	288
TOTAL	167	25.6	143	21.9	136	20.8	207	31.7	653

(P < .01)

There is a curvilinear relationship between occupation and the proportion of leisure time spent alone. Of those who reported 13% or less time spent alone, those in the middle and low range of the occupation scale were more frequently represented than either the highest occupational levels or housewives and unemployed (30.8% and 37.4% vs. 19.8% and 19.8%). The inverse was true for the category of 40% or more time spent alone. Those in the higher occupational grouping and housewives and



unemployed were more apt to spend larger proportions of their leisure time alone than those in the middle and lower occupational levels (30.2% and 40.3% vs. 26.7% and 19.4%). To summarize, professionals, executives, housewives and unemployed spent more leisure time alone than technical, clerical and manual workers.

## 2. Time Spent With Friends

Over one-third (39.6% or 283) of the respondents reported spending between 1% and 13% of their leisure time with friends. Another 19.0% (136) spent between 14% and 26% with friends, 20.6% (147) spent 27% or more, and one-fifth (20.8% or 149) spent no leisure time at all with friends.

Leisure time spent with friends was significantly cross-tabulated with sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation and income, but not with education or occupation.

Males spent more of their leisure hours with friends than did females ( $P < .01$ ). While 36.8% (114) of the males and 41.7% (169) of the females reported between 1 and 13% of their leisure time spent with friends, 25.5% (79) of the males and 16.8% (68) of the females spent between 27% and 100% of their leisure time with friends.

There was a significant statistical relationship between age and proportion of leisure time spent with friends: See Table VII - 57.





Table VII - 57

Leisure Time Spent With Friends. In Winter, By Age of Respondent

	<u>Proportion of Leisure Time Spent With Friends</u>				
	<u>None - 13%</u>		<u>14 - 100%</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Age</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years or less	47	42.0	65	58.0	112
26 - 40 years	182	61.9	112	38.1	294
41 - 50 years	97	63.0	57	37.0	154
51 years and over	105	59.1	47	30.9	152
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	431	60.5	281	39.5	712

(P < .001)

As age increased respondents were less apt to spend leisure time with friends. For those respondents 25 or younger 58.0% reported 14% or more of their leisure time spent with friends, while those 51 and over reported significantly less: 30.9%.

Marital status and proportion of leisure time spent with friends were significantly related (P < .001). For those reporting between 0 and 13% of leisure time spent with friends, 41.8% (253) were married, and 27.3% (30) were widowed, divorced, separated or single. The inverse is true for those reporting 27% or more of their leisure time spent with friends; 16.0% (97) for the married and 45.5% (50) for those not married.



Ethnicity was significantly related to leisure time spent with friends ( $P < .001$ ). Of the Canadian-born, 18.0% (94) reported no leisure time spent with friends, 25.3% (20) of the British & U.S., and 30.8% (33) of those born in Europe, Scandinavia & Slavic countries also indicated no leisure time spent with friends. Relative to the above breakdown, there is an inverse relationship for those reporting between 14 and 26% leisure time spent with friends: 24.8% (114) of Canadian born, 13.9% (11) of British or U.S. born and 10.3% (11) of those born in European, Slavic & Scandinavian countries. Generally, it can be said that persons born in Canada, Britain & U.S. spend a greater per cent of their leisure time with friends.

Respondent's generation is significantly related to leisure time spent with friends ( $P < .005$ ). In the 1 - 13% leisure time spent with friends category, 43.4% (76) of the first generation, 40.1% (97) of the second generation and 37.6% (103) of the third generation were recorded. The inverse is true for those in the 14 - 26% category: 11.4% (20) for the first generation, 20.2% (49) for the second generation and 23.4% (64) for the third generation. In general, first generation respondents were significantly less apt to spend time with friends than second or third generation respondents.

As demonstrated by Table VII - 58, there was a significant relationship between income and the amount of leisure time spent with friends.



Table VII - 58

Leisure Time Spent With Friends, In Winter, By Income Of Respondent

	<u>Proportion of Leisure Time Spent With Friends</u>								
<u>Income</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>1-13%</u>		<u>14-26%</u>		<u>27-100%</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
0-\$2,999	20	33.9	19	32.2	3	5.1	17...	28.8	59
\$3,000-\$5,499	39	22.0	69	39.0	26	14.7	43	24.3	177
\$5,500-\$7,999	31	17.5	74	41.8	38	21.5	34	19.2	177
\$8,000 or more	19	11.0	77	44.5	46	26.6	31	17.9	173
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	109	18.6	239	40.8	113	19.3	125	21.3	586

(P < .001)

The percentage of respondents within the first and last leisure time categories (none & 27-100%) decreased as income increased, while the two middle leisure time categories (1-13% and 14-26%) increased as income increased. In other words, as income increased there was a tendency for spending leisure hours with friends to increase within the range of 1-26% while as income increased there was conversely a tendency for leisure time spent with friends to decrease for the extremes, i.e. "none" or 27-100%.

### 3. Time Spent With Family

One-fifth of the sample (20.4% or 146) spent between zero and 26% of their leisure time with their families, 26.6% (190) spent between 27-57%, 33.3% (238) spent between 53-78%, and 19.7% (141) spent from 79-100%.





Leisure time spent with family was significantly related to age, marital status, ethnicity, education and income, but not with sex, generation or occupation.

Table VII - 59 demonstrates that age is significantly related with leisure time spent with family.

Table VII - 59

Leisure Time Spent With Family, In Winter, By Age

Age	Proportion Of Leisure Time								Total
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years or less	35	31.3	23	20.5	29	25.9	25	22.3	112
26 - 40 years	34	11.6	84	28.6	119	40.5	57	19.4	294
41 - 50 years	23	14.9	45	29.2	53	34.4	33	21.4	154
51 years & over	53	34.9	38	25.0	36	23.7	25	16.4	152
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	145	20.4	190	26.7	237	33.3	140	19.7	712

(P < .001)

The two age groups of 25 years or less and 51 years and over reported a greater tendency to spend little time (0 - 26%) with their families (31.3% and 34.9%) while the two age ranges of 26 - 40 years and 41 - 50 years indicated that few spent less than 26% of their leisure time with families (11.6% and 14.9%). The reverse was true for those reporting from 53 - 78% of leisure time spent with families. Here the largest percentage was of the middle age range: 40.5% of those between 26 and 40 years and 34.4% of those between 41 and 50 years, compared to 25.9% of the 25 years and less and 23.7% of those 51 years and over.



There is a strong tendency for those between 26 and 50 years to spend more time with their families than those in the age ranges of 25 or less and 51 years and over.

As would be expected, marital status is quite significantly related with leisure time spent with family ( $P < .001$ ). While 70.0% (77) of those not married spent between zero and 26% of their leisure time with their families, 11.4% (69) of the married did so. This can be compared with those who reported between 53% and 78% of their leisure hours spent with families: 37.7% (225) of the married compared with only 9.1% (10) of the widowed, divorced, separated or single. Married respondents spent a great deal more time with their families than did the widowed, separated, divorced or single respondents.

Table VII - 60 demonstrates that ethnicity is significantly related to leisure time spent with family.

Table VII - 60

Leisure Time Spent With Family, In Winter, By Ethnicity

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Family

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>0 - 26%</u>		<u>27 - 52%</u>		<u>53 - 78%</u>		<u>79 - 100%</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canadian	104	19.9	144	27.6	174	33.3	100	19.2	522
U.S.A., U.K., & White Common- wealth	29	36.7	19	24.1	17	21.5	14	17.7	79
Europe, Slavic & Scandinavian	12	11.2	26	24.3	45	42.1	24	22.4	107
TOTAL	145	20.5	189	26.7	236	33.3	138	19.5	708

( $P < .01$ )



U.S., U.K. and White Commonwealth - born respondents spent less leisure time with their families than did Canadian or European, Slavic and Scandinavian born: (36.7% vs. 19.9% and 11.2% in the 0-26% category). The converse is true for those respondents reporting between 53 and 78% of leisure time spent with friends: 21.5% of the U.S., U.K., & White Commonwealth - born compared to 33.3% and 42.1% for the Canadian and European, Slavic, Scandinavian born.

There was a statistically significant relationship between education and leisure time spent with family: see Table VII - 61.

Table VII - 61

Leisure Time Spent With Family, In Winter, By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Family</u>								
	<u>0 - 26%</u>		<u>27 - 52%</u>		<u>53 - 78%</u>		<u>79 - 100%</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0-9	46	20.2	61	26.8	69	30.3	52	22.8	228
Grades 10-11	30	14.5	49	23.7	80	38.6	48	23.2	207
Grade 12	37	20.6	56	31.1	64	35.6	23	12.8	180
Some college or degree	32	34.0	23	24.5	23	24.5	16	17.0	94
<hr/>									
TOTAL	145	20.5	189	26.7	236	33.3	139	19.6	709

(P < .002)

The largest proportion of respondents for the first three education groups, Grades 0 - 9, Grades 10 - 11 and Grade 12, occurred in the 53-78% of leisure time category (30.3%, 38.6% and 35.6% respectively). The largest group for the respondents with college work fell within the 0-26% category of leisure time. The primary consistent pattern emerging





from this table is that those persons with some college or a degree spend less of their leisure time with their families than those with a grade 12 or less.

Table VII - 62 demonstrates that there is a statistically significant relationship between income and leisure time spent with family.

Table VII - 62

Leisure Time Spent With Family, In Winter, By Income

Proportion Of Leisure Time

<u>Income</u>	<u>0 - 26%</u>		<u>27 - 52%</u>		<u>53 - 78%</u>		<u>79 - 100%</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
0-\$2,999	33	55.9	5	8.5	7	11.9	14	23.7	59
\$3,000-\$5,499	45	25.4	39	22.0	54	30.5	39	22.0	177
\$5,500-\$7,999	15	8.5	54	30.5	73	41.2	35	19.8	177
\$8,000 or more	24	13.9	52	30.1	67	38.7	30	17.3	173
<hr/>									
TOTAL	117	20.0	150	25.6	201	34.3	118	20.1	586

(P < .001)

The largest proportion of respondents in the lowest income bracket (0-\$2,999) reported most often spending between 0 - 26% of their leisure time with their families. In contrast, the three remaining income groups indicated most frequently that they spent between 53% and 78% of their time with their families (30.5%, 41.2% and 38.7%). If one assumes that income level and years of education are highly correlated, and there is adequate evidence that this is so, then there is a contradiction between the findings of this table (VII-62) and the previous one (VII - 61), where it was pointed out that the group which was most apt to spend less than 26% of their leisure time with their families were those who had some college education or a degree, i.e. the same group who would be receiving the largest income.



## SUMMARY

### VII. Current Leisure Activities

This chapter has presented information on: the total number of activities reported by a respondent, the specific activities engaged in, the amount of time consumed by the specific activities, preferred activities and the context in which these activities were pursued.

#### Total Number Of Leisure Time Activities

Activities listed by respondents were summed. Nearly the entire sample reported engaging in from 4 to 12 activities during the year. Engaging in a large number of activities was characteristic of single, third generation respondents, those with high education, high income, high level jobs and those living in areas 3 and 4, 5, 8 and 9.

#### Proportion Of Respondent's Time Spent In Specific Activities

The popularity of various activities and the time consumed by these activities was determined. Watching movies or television, visiting, reading and playing with children, in that order, were year-round favorite activities. In summer, home improvements was the second most popular activity.

Saying that watching movies and television was a "most" time consuming activity was characteristic of single respondents, the poorly educated and, in summer, of those living in areas 5 and 6. For three-quarters of the sample, this involved approximately 10 hours of viewing per week.

Reporting that reading was a "most" time consuming activity was characteristic of well-educated respondents and, in winter, of those living in areas 8 and 9. In addition, in summer it was characteristic of the middle-aged and those living in areas 8, 9 and 10-11. For most respondents this meant reading less than 8 hours per week although the elderly tended to



spend more than 8 hours per week reading and, in the winter, first and fourth generation respondents and those with little education did so as well.

Claiming visiting as a "most" time consuming activity was characteristic of the young, the well-educated and second and third generation respondents.

Saying that playing with children was "most" time consuming was characteristic of third generation respondents in the summer.

Reporting that home improvements was a "most" time consuming activity in winter was characteristic of the middle-aged, second generation respondents and those born in Britain or the U.S. In summer, it was characteristic of low income respondents.

Claiming sewing and knitting as a "most" time consuming activity was characteristic of middle-aged respondents throughout the year.

Claiming individual athletics as a "most" time consuming activity was characteristic of those with high status occupation regardless of season.

Reporting continuing education as a "most" time consuming activity was characteristic of men during the winter.

Claiming church activities as "most" time consuming was characteristic of the moderately well educated, but only in summer.

Pleasure driving was characteristically reported as a "most" time consuming activity by the young throughout the year.

Listening to records was characteristically reported as a "most" time consuming activity by young respondents in winter and by the well educated in summer.





### Preferred Activities

Enjoying active sports was characteristic of males, the young, the well-educated, those with high occupations, those with high incomes, and, in summer, of first and third generation respondents.

In summer, enjoying socializing was characteristic of third generation respondents, the well-educated and those with high occupations. In winter, it was characteristic of females, the elderly, the poorly educated, and those with low incomes and occupations.

Enjoying home-centered activities was characteristic of females, the poorly educated, those with low status occupations, those over 40 and, in winter, those with low incomes.

Enjoying driving or attending sports events was characteristic of the well educated, those with high status occupations and, in winter, of those with high incomes and those over 40.

### Activity In Organizations Or Clubs Related To Most Preferred Activities

Respondents were asked if they were active in any organizations related to their preferred activities. Responses were grouped for summer and winter.

#### Summer

Most of the respondents (88%) indicated they did not belong to any related organization. There were no significant cross-tabulations produced.

#### Winter

As with summer, most (80.3%) of the respondents said they did not belong to related organizations. There was a positive relationship between those who belonged to organizations and years of education, as well as between belonging to an organization and level of income.



Those respondents in the higher occupational levels together with housewives and the non-employed belonged to more related organizations than did those from the middle range occupations.

### Patterns of Leisure

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of hours they spent at various activities alone, with friends, and with their family. The patterns for summer and winter were almost identical and therefore only the winter was discussed.

One-third of the sample spent more than 40% of their leisure time alone. Spending leisure time alone was characteristic of single respondents, women, the elderly, those with low incomes and, somewhat surprisingly, of those with high status occupations.

Approximately half of the sample spent one-quarter of their leisure time with friends. Spending leisure time with friends was characteristic of third generation respondents, males, single respondents, the young, and those born in Canada, Britain and the U.S.

Approximately half of the sample spent more than half of their leisure time with their families. Spending leisure time with family was characteristic of married respondents, the middle-aged, those with little education, those with low incomes and those born outside of Britain or the U.S.



## CHAPTER VIII

### DESIRED ACTIVITIES

To indentify recreational desires that individuals had not been able to fulfill, an open-ended question was posed: "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?" After the respondent had named all the activities that he would like to participate in, he was asked to identify the three that he would most like to try. For each of these three activities he was asked if he had read any books or magazines about the activity.

This chapter will discuss the responses obtained to all of these questions in an attempt to provide information about the incidence of unfulfilled recreational desires, the type of activities that are most sought after, and the degree of initiative that individuals have taken in attempting to become active in areas that would be rewarding to them.

#### A. Number of Desired Activities

For each respondent, the activities that were named in response to the question about what he would like to do but had not been able to do, were counted. Table VIII - 1 gives the distribution of responses obtained.





Table VIII - 1

Total Number Of Desired Activities

<u>Number of Activities</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	270	37.8
One	179	25.0
Two	149	20.8
Three or more	117	16.4
	—	—
TOTAL	715	100.0

It is evident that just over one-third of the respondents did not name any activities. One-fourth (25.0%) said that there was one activity they had been unable to do, 20.8% named two, and 16.4% named three or more.

The number of activities named was significantly related to sex, age, ethnicity, generation, education and occupation, but not to income or marital status of the respondent.

When sex was cross-tabulated with the number of activities a statistically significant relationship was found ( $P < .01$ ). Male respondents reported no desired activities more often than females, (40.8% or 126 vs. 35.5% or 144). Of those who indicated one desired activity, 26.9% (83) were male and 23.6% (96) were female; of those reporting two activities 13.9% (43) were male and 26.1% (106) were female; and for those naming three or more activities, 18.4% (57) were male and 14.8% (60) were female.



There was a significant relationship between the number of desired activities and age of respondent: see Table VIII - 2.

Table VIII - 2

Total Number Of Desired Activities By Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number Of Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three Or More</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	24	21.4	26	23.2	35	31.3	27	24.1	112
26 - 40 years	94	32.1	75	25.6	69	23.5	55	18.8	293
41 - 50 years	60	39.0	39	25.3	30	19.5	25	16.2	154
51 years and over	91	59.5	38	24.8	14	9.2	10	6.5	153
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	269	37.8	178	25.0	148	20.8	117	16.4	712

(P < .001)

While only 21.4% of those 25 years and under did not list any activities, 59.5% of those 51 years and over did. For those reporting three or more desired activities, 24.1% were of the 25 and younger group, and only 6.5% were 51 years and over. In summary, it can be said that the number of desired activities listed decreased with the respondent's age.



Total number of desired activities was significantly related to ethnicity, as is shown in Table VIII - 3.

Table VIII - 3

Total Number Of Desired Activities By Ethnicity

	<u>Number of Desired Activities</u>								
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three or More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
<u>Ethnicity</u>									
Canadian	179	34.2	134	25.6	111	21.2	99	18.9	523
Brit., U.S., White Commonwealth	35	44.3	22	27.8	12	15.2	10	12.7	79
Slavic, European Scandinavian	53	50.0	21	19.8	25	23.6	7	6.6	106
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	267	37.7	177	25.0	148	20.9	116	16.4	708

(P < .005)

The data show that Slavic, European and Scandinavian respondents were least likely to name an activity that they would like to participate in, 50.0% did not name any.

Canadian-born respondents were most likely to name an activity, only 34.2% failed to name one or more. Canadian-born respondents also named three or more activities more often than did respondents from other ethnic groups; 18.9% named three or more.

There was also a significant relationship between generation and number of desired activities: See Table VIII - 4.





Table VIII - 4

Total Number Of Desired Activities By Generation

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Number of Desired Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three or More</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
First	82	47.1	41	23.6	35	20.1	16	9.2	174
Second	85	35.0	66	27.2	46	18.9	46	18.9	243
Third or more	93	33.9	69	25.2	62	22.6	50	18.2	274
<hr/>									
TOTAL	260	37.6	176	25.5	143	20.7	112	16.2	691

(P < .03)

As the generation of respondents increased the tendency not to list a desired activity decreased (47.1% for the first generation, 35.0% for the second, and 33.9% for the third or more). Second and third or more generation Canadians were more apt to list three or more activities than were first generation: (18.9% and 18.2% vs. 9.2%).

Education was also directly related to number of desired leisure activities: see Table VIII - 5.



Table VIII - 5

Total Number Of Desired Activities By Education

	<u>Number of Desired Activities</u>								
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
0 - 9 years	116	50.9	59	25.9	35	15.4	18	7.9	228
10-11 years	74	35.9	49	23.8	45	21.8	38	18.4	206
12 years	57	31.7	49	27.2	44	24.4	30	16.7	180
Some college or degree	18	18.9	22	23.2	24	25.3	31	32.6	95
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	265	37.4	179	25.2	148	20.9	117	16.5	709

(P < .001)

As education increased from less than 10 years to college, the proportion of respondents not naming a desired activity decreased, from 50.9% to 18.9%. Conversely, as education increased, the proportion of respondents who listed two activities increased from 15.4% to 25.3%. A similar pattern exists for those naming three or more activities. Generally it can be said that as education increases the number of desired activities also increases.

There was also a significant relationship between occupation and the number of desired activities reported, as is shown in Table VIII - 6.



Table VIII - 6

Total Number Of Desired Activities By Occupation

	<u>Number of Desired Activities</u>								
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3	31	29.2	28	26.4	18	17.0	29	27.4	106
Hollingshead 4	36	30.0	23	19.2	28	23.3	33	27.5	120
Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7	62	44.9	34	24.6	24	17.4	18	13.0	138
Housewives and unemployed	112	38.8	76	26.3	71	24.6	30	10.4	289
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	241	36.9	161	24.7	141	21.6	110	16.8	653

(P < .001)

The data show that the distribution of responses for housewives and unemployed was more closely related to the distribution of the sample as a whole than were the other three categories. The occupational group reporting the highest proportion of "no desired activities" was made up of skilled and unskilled manual employees (44.9%, Hollingshead 5,6,7), while the professionals, executives and managers represented the lowest proportion of "no desired activities" (29.2%, Hollingshead 1,2,3). Of those respondents reporting three or more desired activities, the professionals, executives and managers together with technicians, clerical and sales workers (Hollingshead 1,2,3 and Hollingshead 4) were more often represented than the skilled and unskilled manual employees (Hollingshead 4,5,6) and housewives and unemployed, 27.4% and 27.5% vs. 13.0% and 10.4% respectively. In summary, the higher the respondent was on the occupational scale, the more apt he was to respond with one or more desired activities.





## B. Types Of Activities

The responses to the question of which of the activities the respondent named were "most desired", that is, which he would most like to try, were coded into four general areas of interest: active participation in sports; sociability, a desire to visit with friends, engage in club activities, or continue education; travel or spectator, a desire to take holidays or attend movies or sports events, etc. in a passive capacity; home-oriented, work around the house, garden, carpentry, watch T.V. or read, listen to records or engage in creative activities or hobbies. The distribution of the responses for the type of desired activity is given in Table VIII - 7.

Table VIII - 7

### Type Of Desired Activity Most Like To Try

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Active Sports	176	40.1
Sociability	91	20.7
Travel, Spectator	103	23.5
Home-oriented	69	15.7
	—	—
TOTAL	439	100.0

The desired activity which respondents said they would like most to try was significantly related to sex, age, ethnicity, generation, education and occupation, but not to marital status and income.

There was a significant relationship between the most desired activity and sex ( $P < .02$ ). Males named active sports more often than females (43.1% or 78 vs. 38.0% or 98); while females preferred sociability



more than males (26.0% or 67 vs. 13.3% or 24). Males chose travel and spectator sports more often than females (28.2% or 51 vs. 20.1% or 52), while there was little difference regarding home-centered activities (males: 15.5% or 28; females 16.0% or 41).

There were also significant differences among the different age groups with respect to the activities that they would most like to try. This can be seen in Table VIII - 8.

Table VIII - 8

Type Of Desired Activity By Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Type Of Activity</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Sociability</u>		<u>Travel Spectator</u>		<u>Home Oriented</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	47	54.7	13	15.1	13	15.1	13	15.1	86
26 - 40 years	80	40.2	53	26.6	38	19.1	28	14.1	199
41 - 50 years	37	40.2	15	16.3	25	27.2	15	16.3	92
51 years and over	11	18.3	10	16.7	26	43.3	13	21.7	60
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	175	40.0	91	20.8	102	23.3	69	15.8	437

(P < .001)

There was a strong positive relationship between age and the desire to travel and attend sporting events. Of those respondents 25 years or less, 15.1% indicated this type of activity; for the age group 51 years and over, 43.3% chose this type of activity. The largest group desiring the sociability type of activities was the 26 to 40 age range (26.6%). If the 26 through 50 age range is taken as a single group, there is a strong inverse relationship with the 25 years and under group desiring active sports,



54.7% of the time and the 51 years and over group preferring it 18.3% of the time.

Ethnicity was significantly related to type of desired activity: see Table VIII - 9.

Table VIII - 9

Type Of Desired Activity By Ethnicity

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Sociability</u>		<u>Travel Spectator</u>		<u>Home Oriented</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canadian	147	43.4	71	20.9	66	19.5	55	16.2	339
U.K., U.S. & White Commonwealth	12	28.6	5	11.9	19	45.2	6	14.3	42
Slavic, European Scandinavian	16	29.6	13	24.1	17	31.5	8	14.8	54
TOTAL	175	40.2	89	20.5	102	23.4	69	15.9	435

(P < .01)

Canadian-born respondents are highly differentiated from non-Canadian-born respondents for desired active sports, 43.4% vs. 28.6% and 29.6% for the two non-Canadian-born categories. Canadian-born were less apt to desire travel and spectator activities than were the non-Canadian-born, 19.5% vs. 45.2% and 31.5%.

There was a significant relationship between generation and type of activity desired as is evident from Table VIII - 10.





Table VIII - 10

Type Of Desired Activity By Generation

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Type Of Activity</u>								
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Sociability</u>		<u>Travel Spectator</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
First	27	29.7	19	20.9	32	35.2	13	14.3	91
Second	67	42.7	22	14.0	36	22.9	32	20.4	157
Third or more	74	41.8	47	26.6	33	18.6	23	13.0	177
TOTAL	168	35.5	88	20.7	101	23.8	68	16.0	425

(P. < .004)

Second and third generation Canadians were much more apt to desire active sport participation than were first generation Canadians; 42.7% and 41.8% vs. 29.7%. Travel and spectator at sporting events was inversely related to generation: while 35.2% of the first generation respondents desired travel, only 18.6% of the third or more chose this type of activity.

Education of respondents also produced a significant relationship with type of desired activity: See Table VIII - 11.



Table VIII - 11

Type Of Desired Activity By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Type Of Activity</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Sociability</u>		<u>Travel Spectator</u>		<u>Home Oriented</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
0 - 9 years	31	28.2	24	21.8	35	31.8	20	18.2	110
10 - 11 years	61	46.9	25	19.2	21	16.2	23	17.7	130
12 years	47	38.5	30	24.6	31	25.4	14	11.5	122
Some college or degree	37	48.7	11	14.5	16	21.1	12	15.8	76
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	176	40.2	90	20.5	103	23.5	69	15.8	438

(P < .04)

Those respondents with 9 years or less of education were much less apt to desire active sports than the rest of the sample, 28.2% vs. 46.9%, 38.5% and 48.7%, for each of the three remaining education categories. The highest proportion of those with 9 years or less of education chose travel and spectator of sporting events: 31.8%.

There was a significant relationship between occupation and type of desired activity, as can be seen in Table VIII - 12.



Table VIII - 12

Type Of Desired Activity By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Type of Activity</u>								
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Sociability</u>		<u>Travel Spectator</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2,3	35	46.7	10	13.3	19	25.3	11	14.7	75
Hollingshead 4	33	39.8	12	14.5	24	28.9	14	16.9	83
Hollingshead 5,6,7	31	41.3	11	14.7	24	32.0	9	12.0	75
Housewives & Unemployed	67	38.5	51	29.3	29	16.7	27	15.5	174
TOTAL	166	40.8	84	20.6	96	23.6	61	15.0	407

(P < .03)

Considering the Hollingshead categories alone, without the housewives and unemployed, there are several patterns which emerge from the table. The proportion of respondents desiring travel and spectator of sporting events increased with the Hollingshead grouping, i.e. skilled employees had a stronger reported desire for these activities than did professionals and executives. Also those in the professional and executive group (Hollingshead 1,2,3) had a higher proportional representation in the active sport category (46.7%) than the other occupational groups (39.8% and 41.3%). There was little discrimination with regard to sociability. Housewives and unemployed preferred active sports (38.5%) above all other categories.





C. Indications of Interest

To determine whether respondents had pursued their desired activities in an attempt to make participation feasible, respondents were asked: "Do you read any books or magazines related to this activity?"

Of 717 respondents, 39.7% (285) did not reply to the question; of the 432 who did respond, 75.9% (328) said they did not read any books or magazines related to the desired activity, 17.8% said they read one, 5.1% had read two, and 1.2% had read three or more.

When the number of books or magazines read was dichotomized into "not any" and "one or more" and cross-tabulated against the independent variables, there was found to be a significant relationship with sex, and age, but not with marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income or occupation.

Men reported reading more books and magazines related to their desired activities than did women: 30.9% (55) vs. 19.3% (49) ( $P < .02$ ).

Age was inversely related to reading books and magazines dealing with desired activities ( $P < .05$ ). The proportion of respondents listing one or more books or magazines decreased as age increased: 35.3% (30) of those 25 years or younger, 23.2% (45) of those in the 26 to 40 age range, and 18.7% (17) of those in the 41 to 50 age range.



D. Organizational Involvements

To determine the degree of interest in involvement in formal organizations, respondents were asked: "Would you like to join any organizations or clubs? If yes: which ones?"

Table VIII - 13 shows the distribution of responses for the number of organizations the respondent said he wished to join.

Table VIII - 13

Number Of Organizations

<u>Number Of Organizations</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Four	1	0.1
Three	6	0.9
Two	26	3.7
One	162	23.0
None	510	72.3
	—	—
TOTAL	705	100.0

It is evident that there was not a great deal of interest in joining clubs or organizations of any nature: almost three-quarters of the sample (72.3% said they did not wish to join any clubs or organizations, 23.0% named one, 3.7% named two, 1.0% named three or four).

The types of organizations or clubs that respondents said they would like to join were coded into six general categories. The distribution by these categories is given in Table VIII - 14.



Table VIII - 14

Types Of Clubs Or Organizations Respondents Wished To Join

<u>Types Of Organizations</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Political	6	3.1
Athletic	61	31.0
Religious	4	2.0
Service	30	15.2
Fraternal	56	28.4
Other (sewing, gardening, books)	24	12.2
Yes, unspecified type	16	8.1
	—	—
TOTAL	197	100.0

Of those respondents who reported wanting to join a club, most preferred two types of groups: athletic (31.0%) and fraternal (28.4%). Religious-type organizations were least often mentioned (2.0%).

For purposes of analysis, it was necessary to combine categories because of the small number of respondents in each. When the types of clubs respondents wished to join were cross-tabulated with the independent variables, there was a significant difference for age, but not for sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income, or occupation. Table VIII - 15 presents the relationship between age and type of clubs or organizations respondents wished to join.





VIII - 15

Type Of Organization Or Club In Which Membership Was Desired By Age

Age	<u>Type Of Organization</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Athletic</u>		<u>Service, Church Political</u>		<u>Fraternal</u>		<u>Yes, Unspecified</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and less	25	48.1	6	11.5	8	15.4	13	25.0	52
26 - 40 years	25	26.0	24	25.0	28	29.2	19	19.8	96
41 - 50 years	9	26.5	9	26.5	10	29.4	6	17.6	34
51 years and over	1	7.1	1	7.1	10	71.4	2	14.3	12
<hr/>									
TOTAL	60	30.6	40	20.4	56	28.6	40	20.4	196

(P < .002)

Considering the two most popular categories, there was an inverse relationship between age and mentioning athletic clubs, and a positive relationship between age and mentioning fraternal clubs, i.e. as age increased, the proportion of respondents mentioning athletic clubs decreased, while as age increased, the proportion of respondents mentioning fraternal clubs increased.



## SUMMARY

### VIII. Desired Activities

This chapter has discussed the unfulfilled recreational desires of the respondents in the Edmonton sample and their efforts to become active in areas of interest to them.

Almost half of the sample named one or two activities in which they would like to participate but were unable to at the time. Number of desired activities listed was inversely related to age, but directly related to generation, education and occupation. Sex and ethnicity were also related to the number of activities mentioned: males tended either to list few activities or many while females were apt to mention a moderate number of activities, however, Canadian-born respondents, regardless of sex, were most likely to mention several desired activities.

"Active Sports" was the class of activities most frequently desired by respondents. Sex, age, ethnicity, generation, education and occupation were significantly related to the type of desired activity reported. "Active Sports" was preferred by males, second generation Canadians, those under 25 years of age, in Hollingshead 1,2 or 3, with 10 or 11 years of schooling. "Sociability" was preferred by females, third generation respondents, those of European origin, with 12 years of schooling, and by housewives and the unemployed. "Travel" or "Spectating" was preferred by males, first generation respondents, those from the U.S. or Great Britain, with less than 9 years of schooling and those in Hollingshead 5,6 or 7. "Home-oriented" was preferred by second generation respondents, those over 51 years of age and those with less than 9 years of schooling.



Three-quarters of the respondents had not read any books or magazines related to their desired activities. Reading such books or magazines was related to sex and age: males were more likely to have read about their desired activity than females, and older respondents were less likely to have read about their desired activities than younger respondents:

Few respondents were interested in joining an organization or club that might facilitate their participation in a desired activity. Of those who did wish to join such a group, most wanted to join athletic or fraternal groups. Age was inversely related to preferring an athletic group and directly related to preferring a fraternal group.





## CHAPTER IX

### RECREATION PROBLEMS

Chapter IX will discuss some of the inadequacies in the existing recreational opportunities in Edmonton as reported by the individuals interviewed for this survey.

Respondents were asked to indicate the current activities in which they would most like to increase participation, for both summer and winter. They were then questioned as to why they had been unable to participate as much as they wished. In order to determine the extent and causes of restriction of leisure activities, respondents were also asked which activity they would most like to try, what was needed in order for them to participate in this activity, and what age group was most in need of additional facilities or programs.

To determine the appropriateness of the existing recreational facilities, respondents were asked: (a) if the existing facilities for leisure time opportunities were adequate for people in their age group; (b) if existing facilities for youth were adequate; (c) what new opportunities or facilities were needed for youth; (d) if existing facilities were fairly run; (e) if existing facilities were too concentrated or too scattered. The responses to these questions will also be discussed.

With regard to the development of recreation programs, the respondents were asked who they thought should take the lead in developing the programs and providing the necessary facilities; whether the workers should be paid or voluntary; and who should pay them.

Recruitment of volunteer workers and the use of mass media in this capacity will be discussed briefly.



## A. Obstacles to Current Activities

Respondents were asked to list the activities they participated in during their leisure time and to indicate which of these activities they enjoyed most, both in summer and in winter. They were also asked to indicate the problems which they experienced in participating in each of these activities, again distinguishing between summer and winter.

### 1. Summer

Obstacles to current summer activities are presented in Table IX - 1.

Table IX - 1

#### Obstacles To Current Summer Activities

<u>Type Of Obstacles</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Transportation	6	0.9
Climate	2	0.3
Facilities & Equipment	13	2.0
Health	9	1.3
Lack of Time	33	5.0
Family Conflict	6	0.9
Lack of Money	8	1.2
Lack of Clubs or Organizations	5	0.8
None	578	87.6
	—	—
TOTAL	660	100.0

By far, the largest proportion (87.6%) of the respondents indicated that they did not have any problems participating in the activity they enjoyed most in the summer. The most often mentioned obstacle was lack of time which was reported by 5.0% of the sample.

Obstacles to current summer activities were not cross-tabulated with the independent variables due to the small number of reported obstacles which would not allow for statistical significance.



## 2. Winter

Obstacles to current winter activities are presented in Table IX - 2.

Table IX - 2

Obstacles To Current Winter Activities

<u>Types of Obstacles</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Transportation	5	0.7
Climate	1	0.2
Facilities and Equipment	7	1.0
Health	12	1.8
Lack of Time	24	3.6
Family Conflict	10	1.5
Lack of Money	9	1.4
Lack of Clubs or Organizations	5	0.8
None	590	89.0
TOTAL	663	100.0

The pattern for obstacles to current winter activities is quite similar to that for the obstacles to summer activities, with "no obstacles" representing the great majority of responses (89.0%).

As with the obstacles to summer activities, the obstacles to winter activities were not cross-tabulated with the independent variables due to the small number of responses.

### B. Obstacles To Desired Activities

Respondents were asked to list in order of preference the three activities that they would most like to try in their free time, but





that they had not been able to try. They were then asked to indicate what they needed in order to participate in each of these three preferred activities.

Of the total sample, 287 (40.0%) did not respond to the question. Table IX - 3 shows the distribution of responses for the 410 respondents who reported what they felt was needed in order to participate in their most desired activity.

Table IX - 3

"What Is Needed To Participate In The Activity You Would Most Like To Try?"

<u>Reported Needs</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
More time	232	54.0
Money	66	15.3
Equipment and Facilities	57	13.2
Initiative and Interest	21	4.9
Health and Youthfulness	10	4.7
Lessons, Instruction	9	2.3
Transportation	9	2.1
Nothing	6	1.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	410	100.0%



Only 1.4% of the respondents said that nothing was required in order for them to participate in their most desired activity. More time, money and equipment-facilities were most often mentioned; 54.0% 15.3% and 13.2% respectively.

Respondents were asked if they thought there was a need for more organized activities (eg. bowling, curling), or for more unorganized activities (eg. picnics) in the area.

Table IX - 4 represents the response distribution for those responding to this item.

Table IX - 4

Need For More Or Less Organized Activities

<u>Type of Organization Preferred</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
More Organized	211	35.2
No Change	31	5.2
Less Organized	352	58.8
Little of Both	4	.8
	—	—
TOTAL	598	100.0

The majority of respondents preferred less organized activities to more organized ones.



C. Needful Segments Of The Population

Respondents were asked what age group was most in need of additional activities, and why. Of the total sample, 154 or 21.5% did not reply to the question. Table IX - 5 presents the distribution of responses to this item.

Table IX - 5

Age Group Most In Need Of Additional Facilities Or Programs

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Teenagers	334	59.3
Old Age	100	17.8
Middle Aged, Adults	60	10.6
School Children and Pre-schoolers	31	5.5
No Group	20	3.6
Everybody	10	1.8
Young Married	8	1.4
	—	—
TOTAL	563	100.0

The majority of respondents (59.3%) indicated they felt that teenagers were the age group most in need of additional recreational facilities and programs. The young married group was least often mentioned (1.4%).

"Age Groups Most In Need Of Additional Facilities Or Programs" was cross-tabulated against the independent variables and there were no significant relationships established.





### 1. Teenagers

The largest percentage of respondents (59.3%) indicated teenagers were most in need of facilities or programs. Of the total sample of 717, 42.8% (307) gave reasons for their responses. The most common reason was that teenagers had nothing to do (49.5% or 152). The second most frequent reply was "to keep them occupied and off the streets", (39.5% of 121). Seventeen respondents (5.5%) felt that additional recreational experiences would "build characters", while 14 (4.6%) commented that "teenagers are eager".

When asked what teenagers needed, 269 (37.5% of the total sample) respondents replied. The largest proportion of respondents felt that more sports activities were needed (55.4% or 149); 16.0% (43) suggested that more buildings were needed; and 10.8% (29) commented that teenagers needed "something to keep them busy".

### 2. Old-Aged

The Old Age group was the second most frequently named. When respondents were asked why they chose this group, 92 replied. Sixty-eight (73.9%) felt that there was nothing for them to do, 18 (19.6%) pointed to loneliness and neglect by the families and 5 (5.4%) pointed out the need for this group to "keep fit" or overcome health problems.

Eighty respondents made suggestions as to what type of facilities and programs were needed: 41 (51.2%) said that jobs or social programs were called for in order to keep elderly people "busy", 19 (23.8%) named more buildings (auditoriums, club houses etc.) and 16 (20.0%) felt that more sports activities were necessary (bowling, curling, swimming etc.).

### 3. Middle-Aged

The third most often mentioned age group in need of additional recreational programs and facilities was the middle-aged.



Fifty-five respondents gave reasons for their choice. By far the most frequent reason was that "they had nothing to do" (78.1% or 43). When asked what specifically was needed, 40 respondents replied. Twenty-two (55.0%) named more sports activities as necessary, 8 (20.0%) said they need something to do, and 50 (12.5%) suggested more buildings.

#### 4. School Children

School children were mentioned by 5.5% of the respondents as being most in need of more recreational facilities or programs, and only 2% gave reasons for their answers. Of these 27, 13 (48.2%) reasoned that these were the most formative and therefore important years, 12 (44.4%) replied that there was nothing for school children to do, and the remaining 2 (7.4%) commented on the enthusiasm of young children.

Of the total sample only 4.5% indicated what was needed in the way of facilities and programs for school children. Table IX - 6 presents the response frequency for needed facilities and programs.

Table IX - 6

Needed Facilities And Programs For School Children

<u>Needed</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
More Sports	15	48.3
More Personnel	6	19.3
Playground, Parks	3	9.6
Jobs, Social Program	3	9.6
Buildings	2	6.6
Organization of Work (Y.M.C.A. etc.)	2	6.6
TOTAL	31	100.0



5. Young Married

The Young Married group was least often mentioned as most in need of additional recreation facilities and programs. Only seven respondents indicated why they made this choice and six of these said "in order to give them something to do".

D. Adequacy, Operation And Concentration Of Facilities

1. Adequacy Of Facilities

Respondents were asked if the leisure time opportunities in Edmonton were adequate for their particular age group, and if not, what they thought was needed.

Of the total sample, 29.8% (214) did not reply to the item. The distribution of the remaining responses is outlined in Table IX - 7.

Table IX - 7

Reported Needs For Respondent's Age Group

<u>Reported Needs</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Nothing	332	66.0
Meeting Places	26	5.2
Athletic Activities	72	14.3
Clubs (Social)	26	5.2
Adult Education	2	0.4
Handicrafts	9	1.8
Playgrounds, Parks	8	1.6
Other	28	5.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	503	100.0





Two-thirds of those respondents answering the question reported that the facilities and programs in Edmonton were adequate for their age groups. The most often mentioned need was for athletic activities (14.3%). Adult education was the least mentioned need (0.4%). Noticeably absent was a reported need for any cultural activities.

Reported needs for respondent's age group was cross-tabulated against the independent variables. In order to establish a significant relationship, "reported needs for respondent's age group" was dichotomized into "perfectly adequate" and "need for more facilities and programs". A statistically significant relationship was found between reported needs and age, but not for sex, marital status, education or occupation.

There was a strong tendency for the percentage of respondents who believed that "present leisure time opportunities" were adequate to increase with an increase in age, ( $P < .02$ ). Whereas 52.9% (46) of those 25 years or less felt present opportunities were adequate, 72.6% (82) of those in the 41 to 50 age range did so.

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they felt that there were adequate recreation opportunities in Edmonton for young people. If they replied that there were not, They were asked what was lacking. Table IX - 8 shows the distribution of responses to the first question.

Table IX - 8

Responses To "Are There Adequate Opportunities For Youth?"

<u>Responses</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes, definite	340	48.8
Yes, with qualifications	37	3.9
Not sure	95	13.6
No, with qualifications	3	0.4
No, definite	<u>232</u>	<u>33.3</u>
TOTAL	707	100.0



The majority of respondents (52.7%) felt that recreation opportunities for youth in Edmonton were adequate.

Age and income were significantly related to reported adequacy of recreational opportunities for youth in Edmonton, but sex, marital status, education and occupation were not related.

Table IX - 9 shows the relationship between age and the question regarding the adequacy of facilities for youth.

Table IX - 9

Reported Adequacy Of Recreation Facilities For Youth By Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Not Sure</u>		<u>No</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years or less	52	48.6	21	19.6	34	31.8	107
26 to 40 years	141	48.6	43	14.8	106	36.6	290
41 to 50 years	66	43.7	22	14.6	63	41.7	151
51 years & over	80	55.6	35	24.3	29	20.1	144
TOTAL	339	49.0	121	17.5	232	33.5	692

(P < .01)

Those respondents 51 and over felt the facilities for youth to be more adequate (55.6%) and were more apt to be "not sure" (24.3%) when compared with the rest of the sample.

There was also a significant relationship between reported adequacy of recreation opportunities for young people and income. Table IX - 10 shows this relationship.



Table IX - 10

Reported Adequacy Of Recreation Opportunities For Young People By Income

	<u>Adequacy</u>						
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Not Sure</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Income</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
\$0-\$2,999	31	54.4	14	24.6	12	21.1	57
\$3,000-\$5,499	88	51.5	35	20.5	48	28.1	171
\$5,500-\$7,999	88	50.6	24	13.8	62	35.6	174
\$8,000 or more	68	40.7	19	11.4	80	47.9	167
<hr/>							
TOTAL	275	48.3	92	16.2	202	35.5	569

(P < .001)

There was an inverse relationship between those who reported the opportunities for youth to be adequate and income. Of those who had an income of below \$3,000, 54.4% indicated adequacy, while for those making \$8,000 or more, only 40.7% reported adequacy. There was also an inverse relationship between those who were "not sure" and level of income; 24.6% of those making less than \$3,000 were not sure while only 11.4% of those making \$8,000 or more were not sure.

Just over one-fourth of the Edmonton sample stated why they felt facilities for youth were inadequate: 26.8% or 192. The reasons given by the respondents are shown in Table IX - 11.





Table IX - 11

Reasons For Stating That Recreational Opportunities For Youth Were

Inadequate

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Lack of Physical Facilities	120	62.5
Lack of Support and Participation Among Youth	21	10.9
Lack of Athletic Programs	14	7.3
Lack of Finances	13	6.8
Poor Management of Facilities	11	5.7
Others	13	6.8
TOTAL	192	100.0

The most substantial reason given was lack of physical facilities, such as swimming pools, ice arenas or playgrounds. Poor management, lack of money, and parental attitudes all received minimal responses.

Respondents were asked what new opportunities or facilities were needed for the young people in Edmonton. Over one-third (38.1% or 279) of the total sample either didn't know what new opportunities were needed or did not respond to the question. The responses of the remaining 438 respondents are given in Table IX - 12.



Table IX - 12

Responses to: "What New Facilities Or Opportunities Are Needed For Youth?"

<u>Reported Needs</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
More or Better Organized Sports	144	32.9
Cultural Activities	6	1.4
Organized Clubs	10	2.3
Training Courses & Instructors	16	3.7
Recreation Centre Or Playschool	56	12.8
Playgrounds and Parks	39	8.9
Personnel and Leadership	21	4.8
Nothing	142	32.3
Other	4	0.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	438	100.0

The two most frequent responses were for "more or better organized sports activities" (32.9%) and "nothing new was needed" (32.3%). Cultural activities was the least often mentioned (1.4%).

## 2. Operation Of Facilities

Edmonton respondents were asked whether they thought the existing public and private recreation facilities were run fairly, i.e. could everyone use them to the same extent. Most of the sample (97.5% or 699) responded to this item. Table IX - 13 gives the response distribution to this question.



Table IX - 13

Responses To: "Are Facilities Run Fairly?"

<u>Responses</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Yes, (unqualified)	487	69.7
Yes (qualified)	12	1.7
Not sure	93	13.3
No (unqualified)	107	15.3
	—	—
TOTAL	699	100.0

A clear majority of respondents felt that the recreation facilities are being run in a fair manner (71.4%).

Opinions as to whether existing facilities were run fairly were related significantly to age, marital status, education and income, but not to sex or occupation.

Table IX - 14 presents the relationship between respondent's age and "Fairly Run Facilities".

Table IX - 14

"Facilities Run Fairly" By Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Responses</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>(unqualified)</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>(Unqualified)</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 yrs. & under	78	73.6	15	14.2	13	12.3	106
26-40 Years	206	71.0	36	12.4	48	16.6	290
41-50 Years	112	73.7	12	7.9	28	18.4	152
51 Yrs. & Over	89	59.7	42	28.2	18	12.1	149
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	485	69.6	105	15.1	107	15.4	697

(P < .01)





The largest proportion of respondents who were undecided about the question were those 51 and over (28.2%). They also were the least likely to give an unqualified "yes" in answer to this item (59.7%). There was a curvilinear relationship between age and those giving an undecided (yes, qualified, not sure) response: 14.2% of those 25 and under, 7.9% of those between 41 and 50, and 28.2% of those over 50 gave this response. There was a corresponding curvilinear relationship between age and those reporting an unqualified "no": 12.3% of those 25 and under, 16.6% of those 26 to 40, 18.4% of those 41 to 50, and 12.1% of those 51 and over gave this response.

Marital status was also significantly related to facilities being run fairly ( $P < .01$ ). Of the married, 71.1% (421) gave an unqualified "yes" to this item compared to 61.7% (66) of those who were widowed, divorced, separated or single. Respondents who were not married were more "unsure" than those who were married, 25.2% (27) vs. 13.2% (78). Married respondents replied "no" more often than those not married, 15.7% (93) vs. 13.1% (14).

There was a significant relationship between facilities being run fairly and education: See Table IX - 15.

Table IX - 15

"Facilities Run Fairly" By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>(unqualified)</u>		<u>Yes</u> <u>(qualified, not sure)</u>		<u>No</u> <u>(unqualified)</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
0-9 years	145	64.4	49	21.8	31	13.8	225
10 to 11 years	146	71.2	22	10.7	37	18.0	205
12 years	132	75.9	20	11.5	22	12.6	174
Some college or degree	60	65.9	14	15.4	17	18.7	91
TOTAL	483	69.5	105	15.1	107	15.4	695

( $P < .02$ )



There was a curvilinear relationship between those respondents who replied to the question with an unqualified "yes" and years of education: 64.4% of those with 9 years or less, 71.2% of those with 10 to 11 years, 75.9% for respondents with 12th grade, and 65.9% for those with some college or degree. The relationship between income and respondent's opinion on fairness of facilities is shown in Table IX - 16.

Table IX - 16

"Facilities Run Fairly" By Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Responses</u>						
	Yes		Yes		No		<u>Total</u>
	<u>(Unqualified)</u>		<u>(Qualified, Not Sure)</u>		<u>(Unqualified)</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
\$0-2,999	32	57.1	19	33.9	5	8.9	56
\$3,000-5,499	117	68.0	30	17.4	25	14.5	172
\$5,500-7,999	134	76.6	16	9.1	25	14.3	175
\$8,000 or more	125	72.7	14	8.1	33	19.2	172
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
TOTAL	408	71.0	79	13.7	88	15.3	575

(P < .001)

The data show that both positive and negative responses were directly related to income. Being unsure was inversely related to income. While 57.1% of those making less than \$3,000 responded with an unqualified "yes", 72.7% of those making \$8,000 or more replied in the same way and while 8.9% of those earning less than \$3,000 said "no", 19.2% of those earning \$8,000 or more did so.

### 3. Concentration of Facilities

Edmonton respondents were asked whether the existing facilities were too scattered or too concentrated among the areas of the city. The distribution of their responses is given in Table IX - 17.



Table IX - 17

Concentration Of Facilities

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Too Scattered Among Communities	102	15.0
Too Concentrated In A Few Communities (becoming centralized)	133	19.6
Okay As Is	187	27.4
Undecided	250	36.6
Neither, Facilities Inadequate Everywhere	9	1.3
Both Too Scattered And Concentrated	1	0.1
TOTAL	682	100.0

A majority of respondents felt that the facilities were either okay or were undecided (27.4% and 36.6%). Of those who indicated "scattered" or "concentrated", more felt that facilities were too concentrated rather than too scattered: 19.6% vs. 15.0%.

Concentration of facilities was significantly correlated with sex, ethnicity and income. Table IX - 18 shows the relationship between concentration of facilities and sex.

Table IX - 18

"Concentration Of Facilities" By Sex

	<u>Too Scattered</u>		<u>Too Concentrated</u>		<u>OK</u>	<u>Don't Know Neither, Both</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Sex</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	49	16.4	47	15.8	98	32.9	104	34.9	298
Female	53	13.8	85	22.1	89	23.2	157	40.9	384
TOTAL	102	15.0	132	19.4	187	27.4	261	38.3	682





Males were more apt to feel that recreation facilities among the various areas of the city were too scattered (16.4%) while females more often said they were too concentrated (22.1%).

Ethnicity was also significantly related to concentration of facilities, see Table IX - 19.

Table IX - 19

"Concentration Of Facilities" By Ethnicity

	<u>Concentration</u>								
	<u>Too Scattered</u>		<u>Too Concentrated</u>		<u>OK</u>		<u>Don't Know</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canadian	73	14.7	109	21.9	141	28.3	175	35.1	498
U.K., U.S.									
White Commonwealth	11	14.5	7	9.2	29	38.2	29	38.2	76
Slavic, European									
Scandinavian	18	17.6	15	14.7	17	16.7	52	51.0	102
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	102	15.1	131	19.4	187	27.7	256	39.9	676

(P < .01)

Slavic, European and Scandinavian-born respondents reported that they felt facilities were too scattered more often than did Canadian or U.K., U.S. and White Commonwealth-born respondents (17.6% vs. 14.7% and 14.5%). Canadian-born respondents said they considered the recreation facilities to be too concentrated more often than did the rest of the sample, (21.9% vs. 9.2% and 14.7%).

Income and concentration of facilities were significantly related as is demonstrated by Table IX - 20.



Table IX - 20

"Concentration Of Facilities" By Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Too Scattered</u>		<u>Too Concentrated</u>		<u>OK</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
\$0-2,999	5	8.9	12	21.4	10	17.9	29	51.8	56
\$3,000-5,499	25	15.0	22	13.3	41	24.7	78	47.0	166
\$5,500-7,999	32	18.7	41	24.0	54	31.6	44	25.7	171
\$8,000 or more	26	15.6	45	26.7	49	29.2	48	28.6	168
TOTAL	88	15.7	120	21.4	154	27.5	199	35.4	561

(P < .001)

The largest proportion of respondents who reported facilities to be too concentrated were those making \$8,000 per year or more (26.7%), while the largest proportion who reported facilities as being too scattered were from the group who made between \$5,500 and \$7,999 (18.7%).

Respondents were asked why they thought the existing recreation facilities were too scattered or too concentrated. Only 11.3% of the total sample answered "why too scattered" and 17.4% answered "why too concentrated?"

Table IX - 21 presents the answers to "why too scattered?"

Table IX - 21

Replies to: "Why Too Scattered?"

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Transportation not Available	35	43.2
Too Much Duplication	11	13.6
Too Much Distance Between Facilities	32	29.5
Lack Of Unity Among Organizations	3	3.7
TOTAL	81	100.0



The two most often mentioned reasons why facilities were too scattered were: transportation problems and too much distance between facilities.

Reasons why facilities were too concentrated are presented in Table IX - 22.

Table IX - 22

Replies To: "Why Too Concentrated?"

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Transportation Problems	4	3.2
Too Much Duplication	10	8.0
Too Concentrated Downtown Or In Central Location	10	8.0
Areas Of Higher Income Get More Facilities	6	4.8
Area Not Equal With Respect To Amount of Facilities	95	76.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	125	100.0

Among those who responded to this question, there was a very strong consensus that facilities are not equally distributed in the various areas of the city: the last three categories combine to equal 88.8% of the respondents who replied.

Respondents were asked the question: "If new facilities are built in this area, do you think they ought to be more or less centralized than existing facilities are?" Table IX - 23 presents the answers to this question.





Table IX - 23

Replies To: "New Facilities More Or Less Centralized?"

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Should Be Centralized	201	40.9
Should Be Decentralized	226	45.9
Doesn't Matter	57	11.6
Other	8	1.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	492	100.0

There was a slight tendency for Edmonton respondents to prefer that new recreation facilities be decentralized rather than centralized.

Respondents were asked to give reasons for their answers. The distribution of the reasons obtained from those who favored centralization is given in Table IX - 24.

Table IX - 24

Reasons For Favoring Centralization Of New Facilities

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Makes For Better Community	6	3.3
Transportation, Easier To Get To	107	59.4
Financial, More Efficient, Could Have More	39	21.7
Equal Opportunities	22	12.2
Specific Recreation Should Be Centralized	5	2.8
Other	1	0.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	180	100.0

The data show that over half of the respondents who favored centralization (59.4%) did so because it would minimize transportation problems, while 21.7% felt that centralization would allow for more financial efficiency.



Table IX - 25 presents reasons given by the respondents for why decentralization was preferable.

Table IX - 25

Reasons For Favoring Decentralization Of New Facilities

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Transportation, Be Available To More People	84	45.4
Better Participation, Every Community Or Area Could Get Something	50	27.0
Specific Recreation Should Not Be Centralized e.g. Curling Rinks	7	3.8
Prevents Congestion	27	14.6
Give All Different Age Groups Chance To Get Out	17	9.2
TOTAL	185	100.0

Close to half of those who favored decentralization (45.4%) did so because they felt that it would make transportation less difficult. It is significant that the most common reason given by both those favoring centralization and decentralization was transportation.

Respondents were asked the questions "What kinds of recreation do you engage in outside of this area?": "Where do you engage in them, and during what part of the year?" The number of activities mentioned by each respondent was tallied with the following results: 259 (36.1%) answered the question; of these 148 (57.1%) named one, 67 (25.9%) named two, 27 (10.4%) named three, 14 (5.4%) named four, and 3 (1.2%) named five or more activities.

When the first named recreation activity engaged in outside of the Edmonton area was tallied, 36.3% of the respondents answered this item; of these 179 (68.8%) named summer sports, 52 (20.0%) named winter sports, 11 (4.2%) named all year sports, and 9 (3.5%) named driving on trips and sightseeing.



## E. Staff

The respondents were asked about their preferences for paid or volunteer recreational leaders and how volunteers could be recruited. In an attempt to discover the best way of attracting potential volunteers, respondents were asked to indicate their most important sources of information.

### 1. Paid vs. Volunteer Workers

The Edmonton respondents were asked if they would prefer volunteer recreation leadership from the community or whether this leadership should be provided by the government. If government, the respondents were further asked if they felt such leadership should be provided by Federal, Provincial or Municipal agencies. Table IX - 26 shows the responses given to these questions.

Table IX - 26

"Should Recreation Leadership Be Volunteer Or Provided By Government?"

<u>Responses</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Volunteers	332	51.2
Municipally Provided	130	20.1
Provincially Provided	68	10.5
Federally Provided	16	2.5
Government Provided, Unspecified	59	9.1
Volunteer and Municipally Provided	8	1.2
Volunteer and Provincially or Federally Provided	11	1.7
Some Of All	24	3.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	648	100.0

By combining the above percentages it can be seen that a





slight majority of respondents preferred that recreational leadership be volunteers from the communities, 42.2% preferred that it be provided by some form of government, while 6.6% indicated some form of a combination of both.

## 2. Recruitment

Respondents were asked: "If it were becoming more difficult to recruit volunteers in the community, would you have any suggestions of how to get more people to volunteer?" Table IX - 27 presents the answers received.

Table IX - 27

How To Get Volunteers

<u>Responses</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Advertising, publicity	68	11.0
Meetings	4	0.6
Satisfy Volunteers, give them jobs they want	22	3.5
Make life easier so more time can be spent on volunteering	2	0.3
Honorarium attached	35	5.6
Personally contacted	36	5.8
Training course for volunteers	6	1.0
No suggestions	446	71.9
There is no way to get more and better volunteers	2	0.3
TOTAL	621	100.0

Advertising, honorarium attached and personal contact were the three most frequent positive responses.

An attempt was made to determine the most effective sources of public information. Respondents were handed a card on



which various sources of information were listed. They were asked to indicate which 3 were the most important for them. Their responses are given in Table IX - 28.



Table IX - 28

Respondents' Three Main Sources Of Information

<u>Sources Of Information</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Radio	333	46.6
T.V.	373	52.2
Books	63	8.8
Movies	12	1.7
Church	82	11.5
School	233	32.6
Newspapers	327	45.8
Magazines	140	19.6
Personal experience	488	68.3
Talking with people you know	76	10.6
Other	4	0.6

The three most common sources of information as reported by Edmonton respondents were personal experience, T.V., radio and newspapers.

Cross tabulations were run for each of the sources of information against the independent variables. Of the more frequent sources of information, radio, T.V. and newspapers were not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

Personal experience as a main source of information was significantly related only to ethnicity ( $P < .03$ ): 71.1% (371) of Canadian-born, 64.1% (50) of the U.K., U.S. and White Commonwealth-born, and 57.9% (62) of the European, Slavic and Scandinavian-born reported personal experience as a main source of information.

School as a main source of information was significantly related to occupation of respondent ( $P < .02$ ): 35.8% (38) of executives,





professionals and administrative personnel, 41.2% (49) of clerical and sales workers and technicians, 38.1% (53) of manual employees, and 26.7% (77) of housewives and unemployed respondents indicated school as a main source of information.

Church as a main source of information was significantly related to sex of the respondent, ( $P < .05$ ): 14.9% (46) of the males and 8.9% (36) of the females reported church as a source of information. This source of information was also significantly related to age of the respondent ( $P < .04$ ): there was a bi-modal relationship with 15.2% (17) of those 25 and under, 8.8% (26) of those between 26 and 40, 16.2% (25) of those in the 41 to 50 age range, and 7.9% (12) of those 51 and over indicating church as a main source of information.

To obtain additional information on the use of newspapers, respondents were asked to list the newspapers to which they subscribed. The distribution of the responses obtained is given in Table IX - 29.

Table IX - 29

Number Of Newspapers To Which Respondents Subscribed

<u>Number Of Newspapers</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
none, or no response	84	11.7
1	557	77.9
2	68	9.5
3	6	0.8
4	1	0.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	716	100.0

The data show that a large majority (77.9%) of the respondents subscribed to one newspaper.



This was significantly correlated with age, and income, but not with sex, occupation or education.

There was a direct relationship between age of the respondent and the number of newspapers subscribed to ( $P < .01$ ). As age increased, the proportion of respondents reading between 2 and 4 papers increased two and a half fold: 6.7% (6) of those 25 years or less read 2 or more papers while 17.4% of those 51 and over did.

There was a positive relationship between income and the number of newspapers subscribed to for each respondent: see Table IX - 30.

Table IX - 30

Number Of Newspapers By Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>One</u>		<u>Two Or More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
\$0 - 2,999	83	93.3	6	6.7	89
\$3,000 - \$5,499	245	91.4	23	8.6	268
\$5,500 - \$7,999	119	83.18	23	16.2	142
\$8,000 or more	109	82.6	23	17.4	132
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	556	88.1	75	11.9	631

( $P < .01$ )

There was a direct relationship between income and the number of newspapers subscribed to: 6.7% of those making less than \$3,000 compared to 17.4% of those making \$8,000 or more subscribed to two or more newspapers.

The second most popular source of information was television. The number of hours each respondent spent watching T.V. is given in Table IX - 31.



Table IX - 31

Number Of Hours Watching T.V.

<u>Hours</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Less than 4	97	13.6
4 to 10	235	33.0
11 to 20	177	24.9
21 to 30	71	10.0
31 to 40	20	2.8
41 to 50	7	1.0
51 and over	18	2.5
Unspecified	65	9.1
Own no T.V. set	22	3.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	712	100.0

The data show that the majority of respondents (57.9%) reported watching from 4 to 20 hours of T.V. per week, and 7.3% reported watching more than 30 hours per week.

For the purpose of cross-tabulation, the "unspecified hours" category was combined with that of less than 4 hours. The amount of time spent watching T.V. was significantly related to age, marital status, education, income and occupation but not to ethnicity and generation.

Age and number of hours of T.V. watching were significantly related: see Table IX - 32.





Table IX - 32  
Time Spent Watching T.V. By Age

Age	Hours Per Week								Total
	3 or less		4 - 10		11 - 20		21 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
25 years or less	26	23.2	33	29.5	31	27.7	22	19.6	112
26 - 40 years	71	24.1	108	36.7	79	26.9	36	12.2	294
41 - 50 years	49	32.2	54	35.5	28	18.4	21	13.8	152
51 years and over	38	25.0	38	25.0	39	25.7	37	24.3	152
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	184	25.9	233	32.8	177	24.9	116	16.3	710

(P < .01)

There was a general trend for those 25 or less and those 51 and over to watch more T.V. than the two middle age range groups. This can be seen in the curvilinear relationship that exists. In the first two categories of T.V. watching, the proportion of respondents was less for the 25 and less and 51 or over age groups, while for the last two categories of T.V. watching, the same age groups were proportionately higher than the two middle age groups.

Married respondents were more likely than others to watch a medial amount of T.V. (P < .02): 60.2% (362) as opposed to 45.0% (50) of the non-married watched 4 to 20 hours weekly. Single, widowed, divorced and separated people were more likely to watch less than 4 hours (35.1% or 39 vs. 24.1% or 145) or more than 20 hours (19.8% or 22 vs. 15.8% or 95) per week.

There was a fairly consistent inverse relationship between education and time spent watching television, as shown in Table IX - 33.



Table IX - 33

Time Spent Watching T.V. By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Hours Per Week</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 4</u>		<u>4 - 10</u>		<u>11 - 20</u>		<u>21 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than 10 years	59	26.0	62	27.3	53	23.3	53	23.3	227
10 - 11 years	45	21.8	62	30.1	65	31.6	34	16.5	206
12 years	48	26.8	67	37.4	44	24.6	20	11.2	179
College	31	32.6	44	46.3	13	13.7	7	7.4	95
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	183	25.9	235	33.2	175	24.8	114	16.1	707

(P < .001)

The proportion of respondents watching T.V. for more than 20 hours per week decreased steadily from 23.3% of the least-educated group to 7.4% of the most-educated group.

There was also a fairly consistent inverse relationship between income and time spent watching T.V., as Table IX -34 shows.



Table IX - 34

Time Spent Watching T.V., By Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Hours Per Week</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 4</u>		<u>4 - 10</u>		<u>11 - 20</u>		<u>21 hours or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
less than \$3,000	20	33.9	12	20.3	13	22.0	14	23.7	59
\$3,000 - \$5,499	44	24.9	52	29.4	39	22.0	42	23.7	177
\$5,500 - \$7,999	43	24.4	59	33.5	46	26.1	28	15.9	176
\$8,000 or more	47	27.3	74	43.0	40	23.3	11	6.4	172
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	154	26.4	197	33.7	138	23.6	95	16.3	584

(P < .001)

The proportion of respondents watching T.V. for more than 20 hours per week decreased steadily from 23.7% of those in the lower income brackets to 6.4% in the highest bracket.

There was an inverse relationship between occupation and time spent watching T.V. as Table IX - 35 shows.

Table IX - 35

Time Spent Watching T.V., By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Hours Per Week</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 4</u>		<u>4 - 10</u>		<u>11 - 20</u>		<u>21 hours or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2,3	43	40.6	40	37.7	16	15.1	7	6.6	106
Hollingshead 4	38	31.9	49	41.2	23	19.3	9	7.6	119
Hollingshead 5,6,7	31	22.3	50	36.0	34	24.5	24	17.3	139
Housewives & Not Working	54	18.8	79	27.4	92	31.9	63	21.9	288
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	166	25.5	218	33.4	165	25.3	103	15.8	652

(P < .001)





As occupational class increased from Hollingshead 5,6, and 7 to Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3, the proportion watching less than 4 hours of T.V. per week increased from 22.3% to 40.6% and the proportion watching from 21 or more hours decreased from 17.3% to 6.6%. More housewives and non-working respondents watched over 20 hours per week (21.9%) than did any employed group.

Talking with acquaintances as a major source of information was mentioned by 10.6% (76) of the sample. "Getting information through talking with people" and age of respondent were significantly related ( $P < .001$ ). For those 25 years of age or less, 4.5% (5) indicated talking with people, for the 26 to 40 group it was 7.8% (23), for the 41 to 50 year age group it was 13.0% (20), and for those 51 and over, 17.9% (27) reported talking with people as a main source of information.

Income was significantly related to "Getting information through talking with people" ( $P < .02$ ). There was an inverse relationship between these two variables: for those respondents with an income of less than \$3,000, 15.5% (9) reported talking to people as a main source of information; for those in the \$3,000 to \$5,499 range, 14.1% (25); for the \$5,500 to \$7,999 range, 8.5% (15), and for those making \$8,000 or more, 5.2% (9) checked this item.

The respondent's occupation was significantly related with "Getting information through talking with people" ( $P < .01$ ). The relationship is a positive one: for those in the professional, executive and managerial group (Hollingshead 1,2,3) 3 (2.5%) reported talking to people as a main source of information; 5.9% (7) of the clerical and sales workers (Hollingshead 4), 12.1% (17) of the skilled and unskilled manual workers (Hollingshead 4,5 and 6); and 14.2% (41) of the housewives and non-employed.



F. Who Should Take Lead In Developing New Programs And Facilities

Edmonton respondents were asked who should take the lead in developing further recreation programs or facilities. Their responses are given in Table IX - 36.

Table IX - 36

"Who Should Be Responsible For Development Of New Programs And Facilities?"

<u>Who Should Lead</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Government - Federal	9	1.8
Government - Provincial	79	15.6
Government - Municipal	278	55.1
Government - doesn't specify type	27	5.4
Voluntary Organizations or Clubs	83	16.4
Individuals (influential or qualified)	29	5.7
	—	—
TOTAL	505	100.0

Just over one-half (55.1%) of the sample indicated they felt that the Municipal Government should carry the responsibility for the development of new programs or facilities. All government agencies, taken as a group, account for 77.9% of the sample compared to 22.1% who mentioned voluntary organizations or individuals.

When "Who Should Be Responsible For Development Of New Programs Or Facilities?" was cross-tabulated against the independent variables, there were no significant relationships found.



## SUMMARY

### CHAPTER IX

#### RECREATION PROBLEMS

In this chapter, we have examined some of the inadequacies in existing recreational opportunities as reported by individuals interviewed for this survey. Topics discussed included: obstacles to current and desired activities; needful segments of the population; adequacy, operation and concentration of facilities (paid vs. volunteer leadership and suggestions for recruitment); and development responsibility.

##### A. Obstacles To Activities

Respondents were asked what problems they experienced participating in their favorite leisure activity. The large majority (87.6% in summer and 89.0% in winter) indicated that no obstacles were encountered. The most frequently mentioned obstacle was lack of time (mentioned by 5.0% in summer and 3.6% in winter).

When asked what was needed in order to participate in their most desired new activities, 40.0% of the sample did not respond to the question. Of the remainder, 54.0% indicated more time was needed, 15.3% money, and 13.2% equipment and facilities.

When asked if more organized or less organized activities were needed, the majority (58.8%) said less organized and 35.2% said more organized.

##### B. Needful Segments Of The Population

When asked what age group was most in need of additional activities, 2.1% of the respondents did not reply. The majority (59.3%) of those who did reply indicated teenagers, 17.8% said the elderly, and 10.6% said the middle-aged. The most common reasons for indicating





teenagers were that they had nothing to do (152 respondents) and "to keep them occupied and off the streets" (121). The largest proportion who indicated what teenagers need said more sports activities (149 respondents). The most common reasons for indicating the elderly were that they had nothing to do (68 respondents) and that they were lonely (18%). Jobs or social programs were the most frequently mentioned needs (indicated by 41 respondents). The most common reason for specifying middle-aged as most needy was also that they had nothing to do (mentioned by 43 respondents), and the greatest need was for more sports activities.

#### C. Adequacy, Operation And Concentration Of Facilities

Respondents were asked if leisure opportunities were adequate for their age group and what was needed. Of the 541 who answered 66% said nothing, 14.3% said athletic activities, and 5.2% each said meeting places and clubs. Reported adequacy of facilities tended to be directly related to age.

Respondents were also asked if there were adequate recreation opportunities in Edmonton for young people and if not, what was lacking. Almost half (48.8%) said facilities were definitely adequate, and one-third said they were definitely inadequate, and the remainder were not sure or made qualified responses. Respondents aged 51 and over and those earning less than \$3,000 annually were more likely to feel that facilities were adequate for youth or to be "not sure". People aged 41 to 50 and earning over \$8,000 per year were more likely to feel that facilities were inadequate, income being inversely related to satisfaction with facilities for youth.



"Lack of physical facilities" was the most frequent reason given for feelings of dissatisfaction with youth facilities (mentioned by 120 respondents).

Of the 438 respondents who indicated what was needed for youth, 32.9% said more or better organized sports, 32.3% said nothing, and 12.8% said recreation centres or playschools.

When asked if facilities were run fairly, the majority of respondents (71.4%) said "yes", 15.3% said "no", and 13.3% were not sure. Respondents who said facilities were run fairly tended to be 41 to 50 years of age or under 26 years of age, married, with 12 years of education, and earning between \$5,500 and \$7,999 per year. Respondents who thought facilities were not run fairly were most likely to be 41 to 50 years of age, married, with either college education or 10 to 11 years of schooling, and earning \$8,000 or more annually. Respondents who were not sure tended to be over 51 years of age, not married, with 9 or fewer years of schooling, and earning less than \$3,000 per year.

When asked if existing facilities were too scattered or too concentrated in a few areas, over half either said they were okay (27.4%) or were undecided (36.6%). Fifteen per cent felt facilities were too scattered and 19.6% felt that they were too concentrated. Respondents who said facilities were too scattered were most likely to be male, "European", and earning \$5,500 to \$7,999 per year. Respondents who thought facilities were too concentrated were most likely to be female, "Canadian" and earning over \$8,000 per year. More males, "British and Americans", and people earning \$5,500 to \$7,999 said facilities were okay and more females, "Europeans" and people in the lowest income bracket were undecided.



Of the 81 respondents who gave reasons why they thought facilities were too scattered, 43.2% mentioned lack of transportation and 29.5% said facilities were too far apart. Of the 125 respondents who gave reasons why facilities were too concentrated, 88.8% mentioned something to the effect that facilities were not equally distributed in the various areas.

Of those who indicated whether they thought new facilities should be more or less centralized, 45.9% felt they should be decentralized and 40.9% felt they should be centralized. The major reason for both responses was to facilitate transportation.

When asked what activities they engaged in outside that area, 259 answered: 57.1% named one, 25.9% two, and 17.0% three or more. Of those who had such activities, 68.8% named summer sports as the type of activity and 20.0% said winter sports.

#### D. Staff

Respondents were asked their preferences for paid or volunteer recreational leaders and how volunteers could be recruited. Half of the respondents favored volunteer leadership and 42.4% favored leaders paid by some form of government. The large majority (71.9%) of the respondents had no suggestions for recruiting volunteers. The most frequent suggestions were advertising, attaching an honorarium and personal contact.

One attempt was made to determine the most effective sources of public information by asking respondents what information sources they considered most important to them. The most common sources of information reported were personal experience, T.V., radio and newspapers.





More Canadian-born respondents mentioned personal experience than did other ethnic groups. More people in clerical, technical and sales occupations than in other occupations mentioned school.

The large majority (77.9%) of the respondents subscribed to one newspaper. Number of newspaper subscriptions was directly related to age and income.

The majority of respondents (57.9%) watched between 4 and 20 hours of T.V. per week. People under 26 years and over 50 years of age watched more T.V. than did middle-aged people. Education, income and occupation were inversely related to time spent watching T.V.

#### E. Development Responsibility

When respondents were asked who should take the lead in developing new programs and facilities, 77.9% said the government should assume the responsibility, 55.1% specifying municipal government. Another 22.1% specified voluntary organizations or individuals.





CHAPTER X

RURAL - URBAN DIFFERENCES

In order to describe the differences among recreational variables for the rural and urban populations of the greater Edmonton area, the original sample was enlarged by adding three sub-samples taken from rural communities all within a radius of 20 miles of Edmonton. From the town of Morinville, located 15 miles north of Edmonton, 120 respondents were interviewed; 115 respondents were interviewed from Leduc, located 14 miles south of Edmonton; while 56 persons were interviewed in Stony Plain, 16 miles west of Edmonton. Together with the original sample of 717 respondents from within the city limits of Edmonton, the combined rural - urban sample contains 1,008 respondents.

Because the sample has been changed to include these additional sub-samples, the material for this topic has been grouped into one chapter rather than following the usual form of grouping material according to dependent variables as has been done throughout most of this report.

A. Organizational Involvement

Regarding involvement in formal organizations, there were relationships between rural-urban residence and number of organizations belonged to and number of organizations in which offices were held or regular duties performed.

Rural residents tended to belong to more organizations than did urban residents: only 5.5% of the rural respondents did not belong to any organizations and 14.2% belonged to three or more, whereas 20.8% of the urban respondents did not belong to any and 13.1% belonged to three or more. Table X - 1 shows these responses.



Table X - 1

Number Of Organizations Belonged To, By Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

		<u>Number Of Organizations</u>										
		<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3-4</u>		<u>5+</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	16	5.5	159	55.0	73	25.3	33	11.4	8	2.8	289	
Urban	148	20.8	309	43.4	162	22.8	79	11.1	14	2.0	712	
<hr/>												
TOTAL	164	16.4	468	46.8	235	23.5	112	11.2	22	2.2	1001	

(P < .001)

Rural residents, also, were more likely to hold office or perform regular duties in their organizations than were urban residents. Almost half (47%) of the rural respondents had an office or regular duty in some or all of their organizations, but only 25.4% of the urban respondents did so. These patterns are shown in Table X - 2.

Table X - 2

Proportion Of Organizations In Which Office Was Held Or Regular Duties Performed

By Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

		<u>Proportion</u>								
		<u>0</u>		<u>All</u>		<u>40%-99%</u>		<u>1% - 39%</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	61	53.0	30	26.1	18	15.7	6	5.2		115
Urban	217	74.6	37	12.7	27	9.3	10	3.4		291
<hr/>										
TOTAL	278	68.5	67	16.5	45	11.1	16	3.9		406

(P < .001)



## B. Total Leisure Time

Total leisure time was significantly related to rural - urban residence in summer. Urban residents tended to have considerably more leisure time in summer than did rural residents, as Table X - 3 shows.

Table X - 3

Total Leisure Time In Summer By Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

	<u>Hours Per Month</u>						
	<u>125 or less</u>		<u>126 - 200</u>		<u>201 - 425</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	148	50.9	82	28.2	61	21.0	291
Urban	251	35.1	238	33.3	226	31.6	715
<hr/>							
TOTAL	399	39.7	320	31.8	287	28.5	1006

(P < .001)

Over half of the rural residents (50.9%) had 125 hours or less of leisure time per month, whereas only 35.1% of the urban residents had this amount. Also, 31.6% of the urban respondents had over 200 hours of leisure time per month while only 21.0% of the rural residents had this much.

## C. Current Leisure Activities

### 1. Proportion Of Time Spent In Specific Activities

Each activity listed by the respondent was coded as being either a most time-consuming activity, a least time-consuming activity, or a medial time-consuming activity by comparing the amounts of time indicated as having been spent in each activity. There were significant differences between the rural and urban residents for only three activities: going for pleasure drives, group athletics, and cultural events.





The relationship with going for pleasure drives is shown in Table X - 4.

Table X - 4

Going For Pleasure Drives As A Time-Consuming Activity By Rural - Urban

		<u>Residence Of Respondent</u>						
		<u>Time Consumption</u>						
		<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	29	24.6	33	38.0	56	47.5	118	
Urban	44	13.3	111	33.5	176	53.2	331	
TOTAL	73	16.3	144	32.1	232	51.7	449	

(P < .02)

Going for pleasure drives was a most time-consuming leisure activity for more rural than urban residents (24.6% vs. 13.3%).

It was a least time-consuming activity for more urban residents (53.2% vs. 47.5%).

Participating in group athletics was more time-consuming for rural than for urban residents, as is shown in Table X - 5.

Table X - 5

Group Athletics As A Time-Consuming Activity By

Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

	<u>Time Consumption</u>						
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	22	41.5	18	34.0	13	24.5	53
Urban	27	21.8	58	46.8	39	31.5	124
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
TOTAL	49	27.7	76	42.9	52	29.4	177

(P < .03)



Group athletics was a most time-consuming activity for almost twice as many rural as urban residents (41.5% vs. 21.8%).

Attending cultural events was also more time-consuming for rural than for urban residents, although the number of respondents indicating any time spent in cultural activities was very small. This relationship may be seen in Table X - 6.

Table X - 6  
Cultural Activities As A Time-Consuming Activity By  
Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

	<u>Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	12	38.7	14	45.2	5	16.1	31
Urban	26	31.0	23	27.4	35	41.7	84
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	38	33.0	37	32.2	40	34.8	115

(P < .04)

Cultural activities was a most time-consuming activity for 38.7% of the rural residents and 31.0% of the urban residents. It was a least time-consuming activity for 41.7% of the urban residents but for only 16.1% of the rural residents.

## 2. Involvement In Specific Activities

The amount of participation in specific leisure activities was compiled for only a few activities. Those significantly associated were watching television, reading, and taking weekend trips in summer.

Rural respondents were more likely to own a television set and to spend a medial amount of time watching T.V. than were their urban counterparts, as Table X - 7 shows.



- 281 -  
Table X - 7

Time Spent Watching T.V. By Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

		<u>Hours Per Week</u>							
<u>No set or less than 4 hrs.</u>		<u>4 - 10</u>		<u>11 - 20</u>		<u>21+</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	51 17.5	99 34.0	93 32.0	48 16.5				291	
Urban	184 25.8	235 33.0	177 24.8	117 16.4				713	
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
TOTAL	235 23.4	334 33.0	270 26.9	165 16.4				1004	

(P < .02)

Over one-quarter (25.8%) of the urban residents, as opposed to only 17.5% of the rural respondents, either did not have a T.V. set or watched less than 4 hours per week. More rural than urban residents watched between 4 and 20 hours of television per week - 66.0% vs. 57.9%. The proportions watching more than 20 hours per week, however, were almost equal.

Urban residents tended to spend more time reading in both summer and winter than did rural residents. Both groups spent slightly more time reading in winter than in summer, as Table X - 8 shows.

Table X - 8

Time Spent Reading In Summer And Winter

By Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

Hours Per Week

		<u>Summer</u>			<u>Winter</u>				
		<u>0 - 4</u>	<u>More than 4</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>0 - 4</u>	<u>More than 4</u>	<u>Total</u>		
		<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>			
Rural	192 66.4	97 33.6	289		170 58.8	119 41.2	289		
Urban	351 51.0	337 49.0	688		327 47.3	365 52.7	692		
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	
TOTAL	543 55.6	434 44.4	977		497 50.7	484 49.3	981		

(P < .001)





Roughly half of the urban respondents spent more than four hours per week reading (49.0% in summer and 52.7% in winter) while considerably fewer rural respondents did so (33.6% in summer and 41.2% in winter).

Urban residents also tended to take more weekend trips in summer than did rural residents, as Table X - 9 shows.

Table X - 9  
Number Of Summer Weekend Trips, By  
Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

		<u>Number Of Trips</u>										
		<u>None</u>		<u>1 - 2</u>		<u>3 - 4</u>		<u>5 - 6</u>		<u>7+</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural		182	62.5	85	29.2	12	4.1	5	1.7	7	2.4	291
Urban		361	50.8	199	28.0	65	9.1	36	5.1	50	7.0	711
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		543	54.2	284	28.3	77	7.7	41	4.1	57	5.7	1002

(P < .001)

Over half of each residence group did not go on any summer weekend trips, although this was true of more rural (62.5%) than urban (50.8%) respondents. Almost equal proportions went on one or two weekend trips in summer, but considerably more urban (21.2%) than rural (8.2%) respondents went on three or more such trips.

### 3. Activities Outside Area

Respondents were also asked if they participated in any leisure activities outside their area. Rural residents were more likely to participate in a number of activities outside the area, as Table X - 10 shows.





Table X - 10  
Number Of Activities Participated In,  
Outside The Area By Rural - Urban  
Residence Of Respondent

	<u>None</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2 or more</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	162	56.4	43	15.0	82	28.6	287
Urban	451	63.5	148	20.8	111	15.6	710
<hr/>							
TOTAL	613	61.5	191	19.2	193	19.4	997

(P < .001)

More urban than rural residents had either no activities outside the area (63.5% vs. 56.4%) or only one such activity (20.8% vs. 15.0%). More rural people, however, participated in two or more activities outside the area (28.6% vs. 15.6% of the urban people).

#### 4. Desire For Increased Participation

For each activity the respondent mentioned, he was asked if he wished to participate in it more than he was at present. Rural respondents tended to desire increased participation in a greater number of activities than did urban respondents, as Table X - 11 shows.



Table X - 11

Number Of Activities In Which Greater Participation

Was Desired By Rural - Urban Residence

Of Respondent

Number Of Activities

	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2 - 3</u>		<u>4+</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	107	36.8	52	17.9	81	27.8	51	17.5	291
Urban	334	46.7	153	21.4	136	19.0	92	12.9	715
TOTAL	441	43.8	205	20.4	217	21.6	143	14.2	1006

( $P < .001$ )

Almost half (45.3%) of the rural respondents wished to participate more in at least two activities whereas 31.9% of the urban respondents did so. Also more urban than rural respondents did not wish to participate more in any activities (46.7% vs. 36.8%).

##### 5. Popularity Of Specific Leisure Activities

Respondents were also asked to indicate which activity they enjoyed most. This was significantly related to rural - urban residence only in summer and the relationship may be seen in Table X - 12.



Table X - 12

Activity Most Enjoyed, In Summer By  
Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

	<u>Type Of Activity</u>								
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-Oriented</u>		<u>Social, Educational, Travel, etc.</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	51	18.5	15	5.4	80	29.0	130	47.1	276
Urban	163	24.4	97	14.5	199	29.8	209	31.3	668
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	214	22.7	112	11.9	279	29.6	339	35.9	944

(P < .001)

Urban, as opposed to rural, respondents tended to favor active sports - 24.4% vs. 18.5%, passive activities (attending movies & spectator sports, listening to records, etc.) - 14.5% vs. 5.4%, and home-oriented activities (gardening, playing with children, sewing, etc.) - 29.8% vs. 29.0%. Rural respondents, however, tended to enjoy social, educational and travel activities (pleasure drives, cultural events, community service, visiting, drinking beer, continuing education, etc.) more than urban respondents - 47.1% vs. 31.3%.

#### D. Desired Activities

Respondents were asked what new activities they would like to participate in, in the future. The total number of desired activities varied significantly between urban and rural residents, as Table X - 13 shows.





Table X - 13

Total Desired Activities By Rural -

Urban Residence Of Respondent

Number Of Activities

	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 - 4</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	115	39.7	93	32.1	42	14.5	40	13.8	290
Urban	270	37.8	179	25.0	149	20.8	117	16.4	715
TOTAL	385	38.3	272	27.1	191	19.0	157	15.6	1005

(P < .03)

Urban respondents tended to mention more desired activities than did rural respondents. Of the urban sample, 37.2% indicated a desire to try 2 or more new activities whereas just 28.3% of the rural sample did so. In spite of this difference, the proportions not desiring participation in any new activities were almost equal for rural (39.7%) and urban (37.8%) residents.

E. Adequacy Of Facilities

Regarding the adequacy of facilities and problems with them, respondents were asked if facilities were adequate in the area, if they were adequate for youth, what age group was most in need of additional facilities or programs, if facilities were run fairly, if they should be more organized or less organized, and if they were too scattered or too concentrated.

Rural respondents were less satisfied with existing facilities than were urban respondents, as is shown in Table X - 14.



Table X - 14

Adequacy Of Facilities, Rural - Urban

Residence Of Respondent

Adequacy

	<u>Perfectly Adequate</u>		<u>Need More Facilities And Programs</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	116	46.0	136	54.0	252
Urban	332	66.0	171	34.0	503
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	448	59.3	307	40.7	755

(P < .001)

Over half (54.0%) of the rural respondents said more facilities and programs were needed, whereas only 34.0% of the urban respondents indicated such opinions.

Rural respondents were also more likely to see existing facilities as inadequate for youth, as seen in Table X - 15.

Table X - 15

Adequacy Of Facilities For Youth, By

Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

	<u>Yes, definite</u>		<u>Not Sure or Yes Qualified</u>		<u>No, definite</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	99	34.4	39	13.5	150	52.1	288
Urban	340	49.0	122	17.6	232	33.4	694
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	439	44.7	161	16.4	382	38.9	982

(P < .001)



Over half (52.1%) of the rural sample, but only one-third (33.4%) of the urban sample felt that existing facilities were definitely inadequate for youth. Almost half (49.0%) of the urban residents, but only 34.4% of the rural residents thought the facilities to be definitely adequate. More urban respondents were unsure or gave qualified affirmative answers than did rural respondents (17.6% vs. 13.5%).

The majority of both residence groups felt that young children or teenagers were most in need of more facilities and programs when compared with adults as shown in Table X - 16.

Table X - 16  
Age Group In Need Of Increased  
Facilities And Programs, By  
Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

	<u>Pre-School,</u> <u>School, Teen-Age</u>		<u>Age Group</u> <u>Adult, Middle-aged,</u> <u>Elderly, Young Married</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	165	80.5	40	19.5	205
Urban	365	68.5	168	31.5	533
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	530	71.8	208	28.2	738

(P < .002)

Although the majority of both groups indicated young people to be most in need, this response was more frequently made by rural (80.5%) than by urban (68.5%) respondents. Conversely, more urban than rural residents indicated various adult age groups to be most in need of better facilities.



Although the majority of respondents in both residence groups thought facilities were run fairly, presenting equal opportunities for all, this opinion was more common among the rural sample, as shown in Table X - 17.

Table X - 17

Fairness Of Facilities, By Rural -

Urban Residence Of Respondent

Are Facilities Run Fairly?

	<u>Yes, definite</u>		<u>Not Sure, or Yes, Qualified</u>		<u>No, definite</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	220	80.9	28	10.3	24	8.8	272
Urban	487	69.7	105	15.0	107	15.3	699
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
TOTAL	707	72.8	133	13.7	131	13.5	971

(P < .002)

Of the rural respondents, 80.9% said facilities were run fairly, whereas 69.7% of the urban respondents said this. More urban respondents said "no", definitely (15.3% vs. 8.8%) or were unsure or gave qualified positive answers (15.0% vs. 10.3%).

A greater proportion of the rural respondents desired more organized activities, but more urban respondents desired to have less organized, as shown in Table X - 18.





Table X - 18

Desire For More Organized Or Less Organized

Activities, By Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

Organization Desired

	<u>More Organized</u>		<u>Less Organized</u>		<u>No Change Some Of Both</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	110	37.9	114	39.3	66	22.8	290
Urban	211	29.4	352	49.1	154	21.5	717
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	321	31.9	466	46.3	220	21.8	1007

(P < .02)

More organization was desired by 37.9% of the rural and 29.4% of the urban people. Less organization was preferred by 39.3% of the rural and 49.1% of the urban respondents. Almost equal proportions of both groups said they desired no change or wanted some of both.

Over half of the sample, regardless of residence, either felt that the concentration of facilities was acceptable or were undecided, as is shown in Table X - 19.

Table X - 19

Opinion On Concentration Of Facilities

By Rural - Urban Residence Of Respondent

Facilities Are:

	<u>Too Scattered</u>		<u>Too Concentrated</u>		<u>O.K. As Is</u>		<u>Undecided</u>		<u>Neither, Inadequate everywhere</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	49	22.1	15	6.8	85	38.3	57	25.7	16	7.2	222
Urban	102	14.9	133	19.5	187	27.4	252	36.9	9	1.3	683
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	151	16.7	148	16.4	272	30.1	309	34.1	25	2.8	905

(P < .001)



Facilities were considered too scattered among communities by 22.1% of the rural but to only 14.9% of the urban respondents. Facilities were said to be too concentrated in a few areas by more urban (19.5%) than rural (6.8%) respondents. Although large numbers of both groups were either undecided or felt that the location of facilities was satisfactory, a greater proportion of rural than urban residents said facilities were "O.K.", (38.3% vs. 27.4%) and a greater proportion of urban respondents were undecided (36.9% vs. 25.7%). More rural people said facilities were inadequate everywhere (7.2%) as compared to 1.3% of the urban people.

Facilities were not provided for the first group of respondents by 25.1% of the total but only 14.5% of the urban respondents. Facilities were said to be less concentrated in a few areas by more urban (10.1%) than rural (6.8%) respondents. Although large numbers of both groups were either undecided or felt that the location of facilities was satisfactory, a greater proportion of rural than urban respondents said facilities were "OK" (36.3% vs. 27.4%) and a greater proportion of urban respondents were undecided (36.3% vs. 27.4%). More rural people said facilities were inadequate every-where (7.3%) as compared to 1.3% of the urban people.

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